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Hon. W. R. HENRY AND THE AMENDMENT

He Answers Some Questions with Convincing Logic and Quotations.

A HENRY GHADY ARTICLE.

The Amendment Unconstitutional—A Part May Stand—It would Build Up a Negro Aristocracy—Unjust to Good Negroes.

PITTSBORO, N.C., April 6, 1900.

Hon. WALTER HENRY,
Charlotte, N. C.

DEAR SIR—Having seen nothing from you in the press relative to the proposed constitutional amendment; and knowing that your official duties have prevented you from taking that active part in politics which has for twenty years been your custom; and having great confidence in your ability as a lawyer; and being aware of the interest you always take in those questions that affect the great masses of our people; we desire to submit to you the following questions:

1st Is the proposed amendment constitutional?

2d. If unconstitutional, will it stand or fall as a whole?

3rd. If passed, what would be the effect on the masses?

4th. What is the purpose of the proposed amendment?

5th. State your position on the amendment.

6th. Please give us your opinion on the Election Law.

Very respectfully,
J. J. JENKINS
R H. DIXON,
J. T. PASCHAL,
R. B. LINEBERRY.

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter above set forth just received. You are correct in surmising that my official duties have prevented me from taking an active part in politics. They are pressing and heavy. Otherwise, I would address the people of North Carolina from the mountains to the sea, in opposition to the proposed amendment, and in explanation and portrayal of the tyranny and injustice of the Democratic Election Law.

I have no time in which to give you my opinion at length, as you do me the honor to request, in answer to the questions asked.

I will reply to your questions briefly in sequence.

Question 1st. Is the proposed amendment constitutional?

Answer—Many of our people have never read the sections of the proposed amendment in question. I deem it well to set them forth in this connection:

"Sec. 4. Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language; and, before he shall be entitled to vote, have paid, on or before the first day of March of the year in which he proposes to vote, his poll-tax, as prescribed by law, for the previous year. Poll-taxes shall be a lien only on assessed property, and no process shall issue to enforce the collection of the same except against assessed property.

"Sec. 5. No male person, who was on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person, shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications prescribed in Section 4 of this Article: Provided, He shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to December 1, 1908."

On the face of the above sections, it seems to me that any man of ordinary intelligence, who is acquainted with the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution; who recognizes his duty to the flag; and who despises the pretense that this is not a discrimination against the negro, must see that this measure is unconstitutional.

Those who need argument to convince them of its unconstitutionality, are respectfully cited to the powerful and unanswerable presentation of the law o this subject, made by Senators Pritchard, Butler, Pettigrew and Allen; and to the opinion of that constitutional lawyer, who is conceded even by the Democrats to be the greatest constitutional authority in America—Senator Edmunds of Vermont.

These arguments, it seems to me, ought to be sufficient to satisfy any man of the unconstitutionality of the proposed amendment.

You will find the answer, to your second question fully covered by the arguments referred to; wherein it is established that if Section 5 be declared unconstitutional, Section 4 being constitutional, would be left in force. In which case the uneducated voters of North Carolina, white and black, would find themselves disfranchised immediately upon the adoption and certification of the amendment.

This proposed amendment is a copy of the Louisiana amendment, and the following extracts are taken from the argument of Senator Butler made in the United States Senate, and are in point:

"In addition to these expressions by members of the Louisiana Constitutional Convention, I call attention to the following editorial that appeared in the New Orleans Times-Democrat, the leading Democratic paper of Louisiana, on Friday morning, March 25, 1898, the next day after the adoption of section 5 by the convention:

TRIUMPH OF POLITICIANS.

"'After themselves disavowing and fiercely denouncing Section 5, a majority of the members of the constitutional convention yesterday passed that offensive section—offensive to democracy, to political honesty, and to Americanism. * * * And the convention, too, has passed this offensive section in the face of the fact that the ablest Democrats in the United States Senate have declared it to be unconstitutional. Senators Caffery and McEnery have both protested against its passage and have declared that it contravenes the Federal Constitution. In this opinion they are joined by such stalwart Democrats and uncompromising States rights Senators and Congressmen as the following:' * * *

"Then follows the names of Senators and Congressmen who are recognized as among the ablest constitutional lawyers in this body and in the other House. The New Orleans Times-Democrat has not since that time changed its opinion as to the unconstitutionality of this measure. That paper in many recent editorials has repeated the opinion that was expressed the day after the action of the convention. I read the following from an editorial of recent issue:

"'The people of North Carolina will vote in August on the proposed constitutional amendment disfranchising the uneducated negroes from voting, and which contains the famous grandfather clause, borrowed from the Louisiana Constitution. * * * The grandfather clause, which the Louisiana constitutional convention invented, is objected to as of doubtful constitutionality, containing elements of great danger. * * * The theory that the opposition to the grandfather clause comes from the Republicans is wholly untrue. The Northern Democrats have unanimously declared against this plan of disfranchising the negro as unconstitutional.'"

WHAT THE WASHINGTON POST SAYS.'

"The Washington Post, which has never joined in the sectional crusade against the people of the South, and which probably understands the peculiar social and industrial conditions of our section better than any other Northern paper, takes the same view. Indeed, the Post is the strongest defender that the South has among Northern papers. Yet that paper denounces the amendment as unconstitutional and wicked in morals. I read the following extract from a recent editorial:

"'It is to be hoped that Senator Butler speak by inspiration when he predicts the defeat of the North Carolina suffrage amendment.

* * * * * * * * *

"'If it sought simply to make the act of voting an intelligent and enlightened function and to reduce to a minimum the opportunities of bribery and corruption, we should hail it as a step toward purity and wholesomeness in politics. But, as we see the matter, the scheme is simply to disfranchise the uneducated negro because he is black, and to protect at least a majority of the whites who would otherwise be disfranchised under an impartial application of the same rule. * * *

"'We believe the plan to be unconstitutional, as we know it has been so denounced by both the Louisiana Senators in the case of their own State, and we have not the slightest doubt that it is wicked in morals as it is stupid and blundering in expediency.

"'The defeat of this measure will be a national benefaction.'"

Question 3rd. If passed, what would be the effect on the masses?

Answer—If Section 5 were declared unconstitutional, uneducated whites and blacks, alike, would be disfranchised, as stated. If declared constitutional, about sixty thousand uneducated negroes would be disfranchised; leaving about the same number with the right of the ballot; which would have the effect of creating a quasi negro aristocracy—thinking themselves elevated by the discrimination in their favor, and against the uneducated half of their race.

If educated negroes are now sometimes insolent, offensive, and aggressive, in my humble opinion, this discrimination made by the Democracy in their favor, would make them much worse than ever before.

This amendment would strike down that portion of the negro race, to which the great Grady declared that the South owed an undying debt of gratitude—that portion of the race, that makes the ten million bales of cotton a year for the South and upon whose contentment and labor the prosperity of the South so largely depend; while six or seventy thousand educated negroes, whose lips have never framed the words "Massa and Misses," a large portion of whom are strangers to the corn field, and despise the hoe handle, would be left to vote.

In 1898 Hecy W Grady, the idol of the South, made a great speech in the heart of the North, on the race problem.

Mr. Grady bespoke the patience of the North, "Whilst the South works out this great racial problem along the line of absolute justice to the negro."

It did not once occur to Henry W. Grady to suggest as a solution the disfranchisement and virtual reinslavement of the negro. After reviewing the whole subject, in one of the grandest bursts of eloquence ever heard on this continent, Mr. Grady presented the love and fidelity of the negroes of the South towards their masters, and their masters' loved ones, during the war, and at its conclusion exclaimed:

"And may God forget my people when they forget these."

Here are his words:

I would that every honest man who thinks of voting for this cruel measure could read them, and that God might awaken the sense of gratitude and justice in his heart, and give him such nobility of soul, as fired the great heart of Henry W. Grady to this utterance:

"I catch a vision of an old Southern home with its lofty pillars and its white pigeons fluttering down through the golden air. I see women with strained and anxious faces, and children alert, yet helpless. I see night come down with its dangers and its apprehensions, and in a big homely room, I feel on my tired head the touch of loving hands—now worn and wrinkled, but fairer to me yet than the hands of mortal woman, and stronger yet to lead me than the hands of mortal man—as they lay a mother's blessing there, while at her knees—the truest altar I have yet found—I thank God that she is safe in her sanctuary, because her slaves, sentinel in the silent cabin, on guard at her chamber door, put a black man's loyalty between her and danger. I catch another vision. The crisis of battle—a soldier struck, staggering, fallen. I see a slave, struggling through the smoke, winding his black arms about the fallen form, reckless of hurtling death—bending his trusty face to catch the words that tremble on the stricken lips, so wrestling meantime with agony that he would lay down his life in his master's stead. I see him by the weary bedside, ministering with uncomplaining patience, praying with all his humble heart that God will lift his master up, until death comes in mercy and in honor to still the soldier's agony and seal the soldier's life. I see him by the open grave, mute, motionless, uncovered, suffering for the death of him who in life fought against his freedom. I see him when the mound is heaped and the great drama of his life is closed, turn away and with downcast eyes and uncertain step start out into new and strange fields, faltering, struggling, but moving on, until his shambling figure is lost in the light of this better and brighter day. And from the grave comes a voice saying, "Follow him! Put your arms about him in his need, even as he put his arm about me. Be his friend as he was mine." And out into this new world—strange to me as to him, dazzling, bewildering both—I follow! And may God forget my people when they forget these!

Next—It is provided that no man white or black, notwithstanding section five, is to be allowed to vote, who has not paid his poll tax by the first of March of the year in which he proposes to vote.

There are many thousands of white men of this unfortunate class in North Carolina every year, how many, I will not undertake to say.

I have not been able to understand how Democratic speakers and editors can bring themselves to tell the people that this provision will not disfranchise "a single white man;" I only know that I cannot in consonance with either logic or law, reconcile that statement with the truth.

But the provision of the proposed amendment that most arouses my opposition, and which standing alone—putting all other considerations out of view, in my opinion is sufficient by itself, to condemn and defeat it, is the provision that every uneducated white boy reaching the voting age, after 1908, shall be disfranchised—shall be classed with the uneducated negroes, and the unfortunate disfranchised whites, while an army of educated negroes exercise the right of freemen.

Question four. What is the purpose of the proposed amendment?

Answer—In my opinion the purpose of this measure is to strengthen and bulwark the Democratic clique, and to so paralize future opposition, as that the Democratic leaders will no longer have anything to fear from the people, whatever their future purposes and record.

Question five—State your position on the proposed amendment.

Answer.—My position on the proposed amendment is indicated above, but I will state that I cannot support a measure that pretends to eliminate the negro without eliminating him; that smacks of false pretense and demagoguery. I cannot support a measure that disfranchises white men, while educated negroes are left as voters.

I cannot support a measure that dooms the coming generation of uneducated white men in North Carolina to political slavery, and I will not support a measure that I consider in plain violation of the Constitution that I have sworn to support.

For my part, I would as soon think of firing on the flag.

Question sixth—Please give us your opinion of the Election Law.

Answer—There are some subjects, a proper expression of the injustice of which is beyond the reach of our language. To me the Democratic Election Law is one of them.

In my opinion, it is worse and more dangerous than the proposed amendment; disregarding the rights of opposing parties to have their representatives present at elections to insure justice, and to accomplish satisfactory with results, it usurps all authority, and like a retained serpent, coils itself about the ark of our liberty—the ballot-box to sting to political annihilation all those who oppose its master.

Respectfully,

W. R. HENRY.

THEY HAVE SKIPPED

White Supremacy Advocates Meant Business.

NEWTON, N. C., April 26.—Two negroes accosted a young white girl that works in the Catawba cotton mill here two nights ago. These negroes made all kind of indecent proposals to the girl. Not having put their hands on the girl, at a trial yesterday morning they could only be fined for a simple assault.

Last night a committee of Newton's best white men, believers in "White Supremacy" and men who wished to protect the honor and virtue of every white girl, waited on these negroes, but they could not be found. They have left town and it has been suggested that it would be best for the negroes to stay away.

The negroes have heretofore been considered respectable and were waiters at St. Hubert's Inn.—News and Observer.

We are reliably informed that these two Newton darkies voted the Democratic ticket in 1898, and are "white supremacy" negroes; can read and write and will be voting, if the amendment should become a law, long after many poor white boys in Western North Carolina will have been disfranchised Don't be too hard on them, Josephus.—Times-Mercury.

The Space Was Filled.

He was loving, but very bashful. He sat two full yards from the girl of his choice. "Tom?" she ventured, "you have been a newspaper writer for some time?" "Yes, darling!" he responded proudly. "Then why don't you follow the motto of your profession?" "The motto of my profession?" "Yes; 'Fill up the space.'" And he followed the motto right there.

A NEGRO FOR THE AMENDMENT

Has Caught on Democratic Argument Why He Should

PLACES NEGROES ABOVE WHITE MEN.

White Folks Let the Fence Down--Can't Blame Negroes if They March in--Cleveland Gave Negroes Office--Going to Appease us for the Negroes Killed in Wilmington.

For the (Falson) Sun.

MR. EDITOR:—I want to say a word for the good of my race and beg space in your valuable paper. I see you have but little to say politically and I cannot tell how you are on that great question, Constitutional Amendment, that they all say is so important. I can't tell whether you are for it or against it. I have read it over the best I could, and it seems to me that the Democrats are tired of some people voting, and I don't blame them. It is cheaper to stop poor people from voting than it is to buy their votes.

It is the black man's privilege as well as his duty, the same as the whites, to raise himself and elevate his condition as much as possible, consistant with honor and Christianity, and we must do it by voting as well as by other means, and when the colored man sees a chance to elevate his race. No prejudice against the white man's political party ought to deter him from taking advantage of the opportunity thus afforded.

Now, I have noticed for years that the great ambition of the negro is to become the equal of the white man, and I consider this a laudable ambition, and really flattering to the white man. I don't think there has been any attempt or particular effort to get above the white man, but in voting for the amendment there is a chance to elevate our race a little bit above the white man. This is a chance, too, that the colored voter will, if I am not mistaken, jump at when they see it. If the amendment is carried it is well known that many white men will fail to pay their poll taxes by the first of March will not be allowed to vote. The stringency in money matters has increased that class every year. There are nearly one thousand now in my county in that fix. Then we who can vote will stand ahead of that class of whites. That will be one step higher in the social ladder at least. Again in 1908, many young white men will come of age—many of them will not be able to read and write and cannot vote—then you see our white friend will be obliged to stand off and see our boys exercise the right of American citizens while they are not allowed that privilege. Now wont that be glory enough for a darkey to think he has got ahead of the white man? Now, Mr. Editor, I have cut my eye tooth and I can see how this thing is going to work, the white man is going to vote for it and he can't blame the negro. Even if the grand father (1867) clause should stand the test there will be enough white men disfranchised to make a negro sing "Hail Columbia" at election time. He will think the year of jubilee has come for him. When the time comes when I can walk up to the polls and put in my ballot while some white loafer who has hectored over me is standing around not able to exercise the glorious privilege, then my joy will be full and I will feel like "I can read my titles clear to mansions in the skies," I shall feel like saying like one of old, "Lord, let now thy servant depart in peace." The white people cannot think hard of us if we take what they offer us. If they let the fence down they cannot blame us if we walk in. I have studied the thing, Mr. Editor, and while the Democrats propose to be so bitter against us, still I do not believe it. Why should they give us such a grand and glorious chance as this if they are? It is a puzzle. Sometimes I think it is because that old Cleveland element is dominating the party. You know they cussed us then, but still our people held more offices under Cleveland than at any other period. Possibly it may be the lashing of conscience on account of murders committed in Wilmington at last election. We have thought it highly probable that the preachers who engaged in that business might lead off in some kind of sack cloth and ashes arrangements. Then, of course, if they are penitent we will forgive them and vote with them for what promises so much to the colored race.

There will be but few of the colored race disfranchised if the amendment is carried; only the old fellows who will soon pass over the river Everybody knows that the colored boys are burning the miknight lightwood knot to learn to read and write. Yes, all over this land he is study ing and learning too. Now we are offered a chance to elevate ourselves and our children over the poor class of white people—a thing we did not expect, but let us except it and vote solid for the amendment and feel thankful to our white friends for the opportunity.

TONEY BLACKMORE.

SIMMONS ELECTION LAW.

How it Worked in Hendersonville.

A letter from Hendersonville to the Asheville Gazette, dated April 26, says:

"The registration for the city election began yesterday morning. Up to last night there had been about eighty men registered. The Democrats are permitted to register without being asked the questions laid down in the Simmons election law. Republicans and those who oppose the present town administration, are put upon examination, and a long list of questions asked them, then the registrar tells them they cannot be registered unless they can prove their age by two voters who can register under the present election law. This scarcely any one can do, and a number of citizens have already been turned down because of their inability to prove their age by two voters as aforesaid, among them men who have voted here for many years.

The registrar's storeroom where the registration is being carried on, is filled a good portion of the time with Democratic bulldozers and hoodlums, and when Republicans go in and attempt to see that fairness is had and justice done, and all voters asked the same questions they are treated with contempt, and the registrar, in speaking of a man's eligibility to register, to use his own language, says: "Unless he can answer these questions that 'the law' prescribes, and prove his age as provided by 'law' he cannot register it matters not whether he can take the oath as contained in the present constitution or not." The registger also uses such expressions as this:

"I am running this thing, and I non't want any such crowds as this in here any more." And this is only a small taste of what is to come in North Carolina during the next sew months."

The above is a special to the Asheville Gazette. We do not say that such things will occur in every town and precinct. The Simmons election law furnishes abundant opportunities for fraud and intimidation, which will be taken advantage of where men can be found who are mean and contemptible enough to carry out its obnoxious provisions. This dishonest law should be wiped eut of existence, and must be if the liberties of the people are to be preserved.

LETTER FROM ST. LEWIS, N. C.

Asks Some Pointed Questions—Are They True?

Editor CAUCASIAN.]

The result of the People's Party State Convention is not only commendable but very acceptable and gratifying to all right thinking, liberty-loving people of this section, especially the platform and standard bearers which are to represent the party and people; because we believe the standard bearers to be of, by and for the whole people and not a part of the people. In fact, the convention must have been acting from inspiration, to nominate a full set of State candidates without making one mistake. For instance, take Cyrus Thompson, who was chosen and nominated for Governor. Is there a man more worthy, more deserving and better qualified in every respect to be Governor of North Carolina than he? The verdict of the people next August will be, "No!" Because he is a man who has ever stood by the Farmers' Alliance, the only power in the nation, it seems, that could ever manage and master greed, monopoly, combines, trusts, etc. He is the man that stands by the poor man's interest as well as the rich man's interests. He stands by the rural as well as the towns and cities, and has ever proven to be the poor old farmer's best friend; and of course he has a competitor, and the question will be asked, Who is he? And the answer will be that he is Mr. Simmons' Corporation Rooster. Why? Because, if I have been rightly informed, he was one of the Cocks that helped lay the plans and crowed the loudest in trying to destroy the Farmers' Alliance by repealing its charter years ago, which is evidence that he stands by and protects the big rich man's interest and ignores the poor man's, and also stands by and protects monopoly, combines, trusts and all other professions except the poor old farmers. If I am not mistaken, this is the same old Rooster that crowed so loud and long two years ago telling and pledging to the people that if they would rally to his cry of white supremacy, and place the dear old Democratic party in power again, that they would not dare interfere with their liberties, but give them a government as white as snow. The people, of course, rallied to his call, believing that he was a man of truth and honor, and sent him to the legislature, and to their great surprise, when he got there he forgot all of these sacred pledges and promises and took up a part of his time to help make this conglomerated constitutional amendment trap, which he set and bated with a negro in order to catch more white men than negroes and disfranchise them.

This is the old constitutional amendment trap which we are now confronted with and asked to support next August which every constitutional lawyer in this State and nation knows, if ratified will disfranchise more white men in North Carolina than negroes; but notwithstanding this being true, I have heard that this same Cock crowed at Snow Hill a few days ago, and said, "We have passed these constitutional amendments, and if we can't carry them by law (which means majority vote), we can carry them by force or fraud," as much as to say, we are going to carry them whether you people like them or not. Great Scott! What would our forefathers, who followed General Washington, do, or say, to this? Of course, they would say just as the patriots of North Carolina are going to say to-day: Mr. Tory Rooster, you may crow to-day as you did in days of old, that taxation without representation is right, but we say, as our forefathers said in days of old, it is wrong, and will throw out the proper safeguards around, about and on the watch tower, and we will cry aloud to the nation and world, as Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Henry and other patriots did in the days of old, "Liberty or Death!" in defiance of your Tory poll-holders or Canbyite returning board.

J. I. L.

SUPERINTENDENT MEBANE ENDORSED

By Teachers, The Press and People. The Good Things They Said of Him.

Catawba Teachers Endorse Him.

NEWTON, N. C., April 7, 1900.

Resolved, 1st, That whereas, Prof. C. H. Mebane, our State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has faithfully and efficiently discharged his duties in an exclusively non-partisan spirit, and has succeeded in greatly increasing the interest in public education all over the State:

2d. That we endorse his course, and recommend his re-nomination by all parties, as the most suitable man for same position.

J. W. MOSER, President.

Teachers of the State For Him.

The Raleigh correspondent in the Charlotte Observer of April 8th says:

"There is naturally much interest as to whether Dr. Mebane will get the Democratic nomination next Wednesday at the State Convention for Superintendent of Public Instruction. As a rule the teachers in the State, both public and private, are for him. So are the politicians. It is pointedly asserted that he is the very best man for the place."

Charlotte Observer For Mebane.

On April 10th The Observer says editorially:

He has demonstrated his superior fitness for it—his administration of the office has been unexceptionable. He enters the Democratic Convention under the rules prescribed for the government of the party. His nomination would be a fine stroke of politics. It would be noticed that the charge of proscriptiveness against the Democratic party is false, but that, on the contrary, it maintains the open door policy and that its honors are within the reach of capable and worthy men without reference to what their politics were fifteen or twenty years ago or what political views their fathers held. At this moment and in this matter the party has an opportunity to make a record which would redound to its benefit, while it did the best thing it could possibly do for the educational interest of the State."

The Mt. Airy correspondent in the Charlotte Observer of April 10th says:

"His entire official career for the past three and a half years has been of a lofty ideal and he has succeededin raising the office above the plane of politics, as few men have ever done. Quite, modest and unassuming, he is an indefatigable worker, and he has accomplished a work which can scarcely be estimated. Mr. Mebane has many warm friends and admirers, irrespective of political affiliations, in this county, who are anxious to see him re elected to the office which he has so ably and acceptably filled during his incumbency. He has demonstrated the fact that the cause of education is far greater and more important than any political party and that the greatest good can be accomplished only when all political elements are eliminated."

Teachers' Earnest Appeal.

In the Charlotte Observer of April 11th, we clip the following:

"Let me as a teacher of 21 years experience, 18 of which has been in North Carolina, appeal to the State Convention to place the seal of approval on the official course of this man who has ever shown a willingness to spend and be spent for the cause of popular education.

Charles H Mebane has certainly placed patriotism above partisanship, and if faith be not perished from the earth, if, in the language of the Sweet Singer of Israel, there be any who will swear to his own hurt and change not, we expect in it a man of that character.

It is said the teachers are for him. When the call of the South was made to arms in the dark days of '61, we are told that the teachers of the State University and other prominent schools responded as if it were the voice of God, and in party affairs they have lined up, elbows touching and labored till the sentinel stars set their watch in the sky on the day of election, and that without reward or hope of reward for what they considered the promotion of good government.

In four years the greatest impetus has been given to the cause of popular education that has been witnessed in many decades, and this has been largely due to the patriotic services of the present incumbent of the office in question, Charles H. Mebane

Now, in the name of the boys and girls of North Carolina who are to mould its future destiny in art, literature, invention, patriotism and material progress, and in the name of the teacher who devotes his life to advancement of others for a beggarly pittance compared with the emoluments of other professions, and who at the tap of the drum marched to the defense of his country's flag and his country's honor; I beg the Convention at Raleigh to nominate Charles H. Mebane.

CORN CRACKER.

Polkville, N. C., April 4, 1900.

A Thrust at Civilization.

Two thousand Cuban school teachers are coming to this country next summer to see how the American teachers teach the "young idea how to shoot." And then they may go back and spend a good deal of time in trying to unlearn some of the things they learned.

Profit on an Acre of Cabbage.

John F. Hardin, of our town, has just finished marketing the cabbage from a little less than an acre of land that brought him in $353, and he claims that $325 of that amount was a clear profit. This shows what a small plot of ground properly cultivated will do. —Watauga Democrat.

REV. J. A. ASHBURN'S OPINION.

WRITES LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR C. A. REYNOLDS, A STRONG LETTER

To the Question as to Whether or not the Members of the Primitive Baptist Church, in his Opinion, Will Support the Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of North Carolina.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.,
March 5, 1900.

REV. J. A. ASHBURN, Ashburn, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Having been associated with you in the legislature of 1897, and knowing the position you hold in the Primitive Baptist church, I write to ask whether or not the members of the Primitive Baptist church, in your opinion, will support the proposed amendment to the Constitution of North Carolina.

Yours truly,
C. A. REYNOLDS.

ASHBURN, N. C.,
March 10th, 1900.

HON. C. A. REYNOLDS, Winston-Salem, N. C.

DEAR GOVERNOR:—In answer to yours of March 5th, I will say that there is no one whose questions I would rather answer than yours. In the first place, the history of Primitive Baptists shows they have ever been strong supporters of political as well as religious freedom. Also, most of them have read the Scriptures enough to know that "Strangling" is positively forbidden by the Law of Zion.

They also know that the leaders of the party that offers this Constitutional Amendment to the people pledged themselves that their party would not pass laws to disfranchise anyone. Section 4 of the Constitutional Amendment reads as follows:

"Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language, and before he shall be entitled to vote shall have paid, on or before the first day of March of the year in which he proposes to vote, his poll-tax, prescribed by law, for the previous year. Poll-taxes shall be a lien only on assessed property, and no process shall issue to enforce the collection of the same, except against assessed property."

This section, however, is modified by section 5, which reads as follows:

"Sec. 5. No male person who was on Jan. 1, 1867, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States, wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in the State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications prescribed in Section 4 of this article: Provided, he shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to December, 1, 1908. The General Assembly shall provide for a permanent record of all persons who register under this section on or before November 1, 1908; and all such persons shall be entitled to register and vote at all elections by the people in this State, unless disqualified under Section 2 of this article: Provided, such persons shall have paid their poll-taxes, as required by law."

This section is in direct conflict with the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the Constitution of the United States, which every voter is sworn to support and which reads as follows:

Article XIV, Sec. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without the due process of law nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

* * * *

Art. XV, Sec. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

"Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

You see from the foregoing that somebody is to be disfranchised or have his voice at the polls "Strangled" by the rejection of his ballot. That means that he shall not have the right to say how much tax he is to pay or when he is to pay it or how long he shall work on the public roads without pay or when he shall do so, or how long he shall bear arms to fight for his country or when he is to do so.

It does not free him from any of these duties, but he must pay taxes, bear arms, and work roads, all without representation.

Suppression of public sentiment at the polls leads to the suppression of religious liberties as well as the freedom of the press

My Primitive Baptist brethren were among the first to say to England "that taxation without representation is unjust," and the uneducated as well as the educated, spoke to them in thunder tones from Bunker Hill, Lexington, Yorktown and finally from our own Guilford Court House, saying "that we will not be taxed without our consent."

I said that somebody is to be disfranchised, who is that somebody? The supporters of the proposed amendment say it is only negroes but you will see this amendment is a direct thrust at the poor men of every class. They may have fought for their country they may have worked public roads without pay, and yet, unless they have paid thir taxes by the first day of March they cannot vote. Again after 1908 it applies directly to the uneducated white man as well as the negro if the amendment goes into effect the negro who has paid his tax and can read and write can walk up to the polls and vote while the poor, illiterate white man will have to stand off and be deprived of his ballot. You ask, "will the Primitive Baptist, in my opinion, vote for this condition to be fastened upon them and their children and children's children for generations to come." I will answer you by referring to an incident I once read, about a goat that rode to the bottom of a well in a bucket and no one at the windless, this was a "Goat." Sheep are more cautious they will want to know, when we once get in how are we to get out?" They will see that when this state of affairs is fastened upon them and their right to vote gone, they have no way of getting the burden off their shoulders. Seeing then that liberty is the price of blood; I cannot think the sound thinking Primitive Baptist will, for political advantage, or whim of pride, be swept off their feet by the exciting cry of hungry politicians and vote away the only weapon they have with which to defend their labor—the ballot.

Yours truly,
J. A. ASHBURN.

A SERIOUS DISASTER.

THE SCHOFIELD, UTAH MINE EXPLOSION HAS PROVEN THE GREATEST.

Bodies in Boarding Houses and Dwellings—Scenes at the Mines are Most Pitiful—Afterdamp Delays Rescue Work.

SALT LAKE, May 2.—It is now thought the dead at the Schofield mine will number 390. The bodies recovered now are 250.

As fast as the bodies are reached they are taken to the boarding houses and other company buildings, where they are dressed and prepared for the Coroner. In each building there are from ten to thirty-five bodies. Those identified have tags attached to them bearing their name. A hundred coffins have been ordered from local undertakers to be sent at once to the scene of the disaster. A special train bearing the seriously wounded started from Schofield for Salt Lake City.

The afterdamp delayed the work of the rescuing party. The mine has been worked over twenty years and has the reputation of being one of the best ventilated and protected in the West.

The financial loss to the company cannot at present be estimated. It is regarded as the worst disaster that has ever occurred in this part of the country.

Another Teacher For Him.

In the Charlotte Observer of April 11th, we find the following letter to Mr. Mebane:

"I am a Democrat and a school teacher. I never did anything else except teach, and never voted any other ticket than a Democratic ticket. For more than twenty-five years I have taught nine months in the year, never less than a hundred students, oftener more than two hundred. My work has been done in Cleveland and Rutherford counties. Though my schools have been private institutions, yet I have been in constant touch with the public schools as public school teachers. I believe I know the wishes of the teachers of my section. Nine out of ten of them, I believe, recognize the entirely unpartisan way in which you have administered the affairs of your great office, and desire your nomination by the Democratic Convention which meets in a few days, as the first step towards taking the public schools out of the withering blight of party politics. I pray that our party may have patriotism enough to do it.

If the spirit of partisanship must lay its unholy hands upon the most sacred ark of our covenant, the public school system of the State, then are the hopes of the teachers vain, and some of us will lose to some extent faith, if not love.

I am sir, very truly yours,
W. T. R. BELL,
President Cherryville Collegiate Institute.

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.

Rabbi David Klein, 526 E. Main street, Columbus, O., writes the following to Dr. Hartman in regard to Pe-ru-na: "It affords me great pleasure to testify to the curative merits of your medicine. Pe-ru-na is a well-tried and widely used remedy. Especially as a specific for catarrh of the stomach it cannot be excelled. Pe-ru-na will do all that is claimed for it."

Rabbi David Klein.

People afflicted with catarrh of the stomach complain of lassitude, all-tired-out feelings, their blood becomes thin, nervous system deranged, food seems to do them no good, continuous and increasing weakness. The unfortunate victim wonders why he should be so weak, why his food gives him no strength, why his blood should be so thin.

Mr. Alex. Carter of Van Buren, Carter Co., Mo., says: "I had been troubled with dyspepsia and indigestion since 1879. The best physicians in the country could do no good.

I visited the Mullanphy hospital in St. Louis and received no benefit. The attending physician told me I had narrowing of the outlet of the stomach, and the only remedy was to have it cut out, which I refused to have done. I then visited West Baden, Ind.; Las Vegas Hot Springs, New Mexico; Sweet Springs, Mo., and Manitou, Col. I also took a great many different kinds of medicine recommended for dyspepsia, but found no relief. Last February I read a testimonial for Pe-ru-na in the Central Baptist that suited my case and I determined at once to try it. I have taken two bottles of Pe-ru-na and four of Man-a-lin, and I feel like a new man. None of my friends believed I would get well. I would not take any money for the good your remedies have done me."

In catarrh of the stomach, as well as in catarrh of any other part of the body, Pe-ru-na is the remedy. As it has often been said, if Pe-ru-na will cure catarrh of one part, it will cure catarrh of any other part of the body.

"Summer Catarrh" sent free by Pe-ru-na Drug M'f'g Co., Columbus, O.

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POPULIST TICKET.

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CYRUS THOMPSON,
of Onslow County.

For Lieutenant Governor:
A. C. SHUFORD,
of Catawba County.

For Secretary of State:
J. SCHULKEN,
of Columbus County.

For Treasurer:
W. H. WORTH,
of Guilford County.

For Auditor:
HAL W. AYER,
of Wake County.

For Sup. of Public Instruction:
N. C. ENGLISH,
of Randolph County.

For Attorney-General:
H F. SEAWELL,
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L. L. WITHERSPOON,
of Catawba County.

For Electors at Large:
R. B. DAVIS, of New Hanover Co.
W. D. MERRITT, of Person Co.

THANKS, FRIENDS.

We thank our friends throughout the State for the interest they are manifesting in the work THE CAUCASIAN is doing. Every mail brings us kind words and new subscribers. There is no reason why THE CAUCASIAN should not be a welcome visitor to every country home. It is due the paper, the people and the cause of truth and justice that it should. If its friends would give it the support it and their cause deserve by not only subscribing themselves but getting their neighbors to take and read it, we would be enabled to make it more pointed and much more effective. Just give us the proper encouragement, friends, and we will do our best to doubly pay you with one of the best educational mediums in the State. Remember, friends, that THE CAUCASIAN will be just what you help to make it. We have truth and justice on our banner and it is your as well as our duty to give it to others. It is our moral duty to do so. When we help the needy, we are engaged in the highest calling under heaven. The great common masses need a paper which is in full sympathy and touch with them and their interest; and to this end, we rededicate THE CAUCASIAN, and in their defense against any and every foe, and whether it survives or perishes, THE CAUCASIAN will do so with the consciousness of only having tried to do its duty.

HOW IS IT, ANY WAY?

Is there a county in the State that now has twenty-five negro postmasters in it? This is the report being scattered over the State. At least, we heard a traveling gentleman telling this, and making the impression that that was his reason for wanting the amendment adopted. He also said he was very well pleased with the national government and the great prosperity it had given. And he said he was a Democrat.

Now if all this be true, we can't see how the amendment would help him, since the administration he endorses appointed the alleged post masters. For if the amendment "elevates the educated negro and puts him on a higher plane socially and politically," as the amendmentites argue to the negro, then it seems to us that Mr. McKinley or even Mr. Byran would be authorized to appoint more negro postmasters, provided they can "read and write the Constitution in the English language," and no Democrat could kick.

Then if appointing twenty-five negro postmasters be a crime, or wrong (and wedo not say it is not,) the appointing of one or a dozen, though they be recommended by Democrats, is also a crime, as the principle is the same. Hence as the Democrats are as guilty as the Republicans on this line, we conclude that it comes with poor grace for "kettle to call pot black." How is it, any way?

A GRAND SENTIMENT.

Hon. S. B. Adams in accepting the Republican nomination for Governor, among many other good things said:

"I see in the Democratic papers that the gentleman on the Democratic ticket had made the assertion that there are three ways by which the Democratic party can win in this election, one by force, one by fraud, and one by law. I want to say to you, gentlemen of the convention, and your following of fellow Republicans, that I would rather die and be forgotten, with nothing but a sprig of cassia to mark my resting place, than to be Governor and be an impersonation of fraud."

A COMPARISON BETWEEN CANDIDATES.

The people of North Carolina have learned by sad experience to look askance upon the promises of the Democratic party. That party's pledges and solemn promises made in the last campaign have been unblushingly broken, their oaths trampled under foot, and now while appealing to you to assist in their nefarious scheme to disfranchise thousands of white men in North Carolina, they are holding out the promise that under their control the public school system shall become more efficient, its scope be extended to 4 months. The Constitution already commands 4 months schooling, and the Democratic party only promises to carry out the Constitutional provision. That promise is made with the self-evident purpose of deceiving the poor struggling white parents who realize fully that after 1908 their children coming of age will have no more voice in the affairs of their State than if they were Boers in South Africa. How refreshing it is to hear these Democratic office seekers howling for better schools and promising to obey the Constitution, when in the last legislature they passed bills in absolute disregard of that very Constitution as the highest court in the State has declared. According to figures presented by Superintendent of Public Instruction Mebane, illiteracy steadily increased under Democratic rule from 1870 to 1890. What assurance have you that the Democratic party will do differently in the future from its record in the past? Have the leaders changed? Has the party been regenerated? Can the same old leopard change its spots?

Indeed every promise of the Democratic party to improve the school system has been discounted by the party itself. A few months since the Democratic press of North Carolina resounded with praises of Superintendent Mebane and his official course. They admitted that he had built up the public schools and fulsome praise was bestowed on him. Mr. Mebane had conducted his office in an earnest, sincere and thoroughly non-partisan manner, and this was approved by the press before the Democratic State Convention met. Mr. Mebane's views on a State issue conformed with the sentiment of the Democratic ring, and he therefore announced that he would not accept a renomination except from the Democratic party. Did the Democratic party then show its sincerity to the public schools by endorsing and re-nominating Mr. Mebane? Not on your life; but they deliberately hooted him down, did not utter one word in their platform endorsing his administration, but deliberately repudiated his course when they nominated as his successor a man who is totally unknown to the teachers and pupils of North Carolina, who has not participated in the recent educational campaigns. All honor to the Confederat soldier; we rejoice to see the old soldiers recognized, but the course of the Democratic party in naming for Superintendent of Public Instruction, a man whose only claim to recognition, according to the nominating speeches, was his gallant war record, is nothing short of a crime against the poor children of the State. How is the Democratic candidate trying to fit himself for the duties and responsibilities of this important position? As an answer read the following in the account of the Democratic rally at Wilmington, published in the Evening Dispatch (Dem.) of that city:

"Mr. J. C. Stevenson was called upon to introduce Gen. Thomas F Toon, of Robeson, candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction. Mr. Stevenson complimented Gen. Toon's record in the civil war. Gen. Toon referred in terms of gratitude to the action of the Democratic State Convention in recognizing in him the Confederate soldier, now passing away. He expressed his sympathy with the objects aimed at by the constitutional amendment, and pledged himself to extend and improve the public school system."

Ye gods, what a spectacle! The party of brains and intelligence nominated a man for Superintendent of Instruction whose only qualification is that he could kill Yankees thirty-five years ago. Superintendent Mebane had referred to the great army of school children in the State. So the Democratic party thought that they needed a soldier, not an educator, to drill them.

We are pained to see North Carolina take a backward step. When Superintendent Mebane was nominated, the Populists realized that the office was too sacred to be made a reward of party spoils. Superintendent Mebane was never asked to, and he never did, make a political speech. He entered upon his duties free from the taint of politics. He gave the best administration in the history of the State. The Democratic Machine pretended to endorse his course, yet they were silent in the platform on the subject, and nominated a politician for the place, with the evident purpose of again prostituting the public school system to their political ends.

Superintendent Mebane has personally invited the Democratic candidate to accompany him to the various educational meetings in the State, and learn something about the school system in North Carolina, and meet the teachers, but the invitation is ignored, and the Democratic aspirant is still tagging after the Democratic candidates showing that he is a politician, not an educator.

The Populist party endorsed Superintendent Mebane's official course along with the other Populist State officers, and since Mr. Mebane had announced that he could not accept a renomination at the hands of the Populist party, that party nominated as his successor an ex-Professor of Trinity College, and a man thoroughly identified with the educational interests of the State.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION LAW—HOW IT WORKS.

The election law in Louisiana, like the one we are asked to vote on in North Carolina, has not settled the trouble in Louisiana. It's true it gave the Machine the recent election and all they asked for, but at the same time it gave the law and its supporters the most profound contempt of all honest citizens of that State. "Ring rule" is proving a failure in that State at first pass. We give some clippings from papers in that State. Everybody there, except the Machine, is sick of it. It will be so here, if the pure and honest masses are fooled into submitting to this "redshirt gang," and voting for the present amendment. The Daily (Louisiana) Item says:

"Before the political canvass, which culminated in Mr. Beard's selection, had closed, leading Democrats, and among them Senator McEnery himself, stated that the election law now in force would do for this election, but it must be repealed and one more simple and honest substituted. The truth is, that when a constitution qualifies suffrage to the extent the Louisiana Coastitution does, an Australian ballot is a surplussge, more dangerous, perhaps, and so far as an honest determining of the voter's desires and will, than the dangers in that respect sought to be destroyed in constitutional restrictions. Our Australian ballot statute is a fearful and wonderful compound of all that is bad and all that is reasonably good in similar laws elsewhere. The powers that be could not resist the public demand for honest elections, and they gave us a law which could be manipulated in construing its very text to their partisan advantage, and which would be so confusing to a voter, no matter his intelligence, as to thwart his purpose, if that purpose was against the 'powers.'

But Democrats are not all partisans. In fact, the white men claiming yet to be Democrats are outside its pale in preponderating numbers. More than 70,000 of them refused to participate in 'saving the party' only two weeks since, and of those who did, a large number have begun to cry out against the ballot law."

The Farmerville Gazette, the organ of Governor-elect Heard, has seen the folly of it, and says there is entirely "too much red tape, which the coming Legislature should take steps to remedy." Continuing, it says:

"Believing that the ballot box should be as free and untrammelled as possible, we think that the ability to register should be the only doorway to the right to vote. Then there should be no hindrance to his casting his ballot just as he pleases. In the first place, the present law requires entirely too much red tape in the method of getting the names of candidates on the official ballot. We say that the present law lays wide the gap for advantage, favoritism and downright injustice.

As stated above, we think the ends of justice and fairness would be better subserved to let the ability to register be the doorway to the ballot box. Let the various candidates or campaign committees get up such ballots as they see fit, at their own expense and not that of the tax payers, and then let the tickets be distributed among the voters and kept openly at the polls so that they can have all the time they wish to prepare their ballot. Then let them go to the polls and vote as they please. This method would insure justice to all sides, and that is what the honest masses want. Do away with all unnecessary red tape. Make the election law and the plan of voting as simple, as free, as untrammelled as possible."

So we see that the Constitutional Amendment of Louisiana has proven a failure. It places the business interest of the State at the mercy of a greedy Machine. It will do it here. A party is not honest, and can not be trusted, that will get up a law by which to "strangle" and thwart the will of the people.

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

In Alabama, the churches in their conferences, etc., are preparing to discuss publicly and practically the race problem in the South. This is right. Why they have not done so before, is a question over which the world is stumbling into skepticism. All political questions are—or should be—based on some great moral principle. If they are not, then good people can not in any way encourage them—they must be "hands off." When the light of Divine Truth, the spirit of Christ, is turned upon the race question, then we may look for justice to both races. Then we may expect, and will have, "white supremacy;" for that means more than the color of the skin or the success of any party, or the mere getting of offices. Then we will have fair discussions of all questions and fair elections. Then such things as redshirtism will be universally condemned as a relic of the dark ages, and a blot and a disgrace on Christian civilization. The Church can not longer remain silent without reaping the consequences of its having existed in vain.

THE RESULT OF FAIR DISCUSSION.

The Semi-annual debate between the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies of the State University took place a few days ago. The question at issue was "Resolved, that the Amendment as proposed by the last Legislature, should be made a part of our State Constitution."

Mr. A. P. Spell and Mr. A. T. Adams of the Phi. Society presented arguments in support of the Amendment. Mr. C. A. Jones and Mr. C. E. Maddry, representatives of the Di. Society, presented arguments against the Amendment. Each side, we are informed, did itself credit by presenting all of the facts and arguments in their strongest light. A committee was selected by the two sides to act as judges. The Committee consisted of Judge McRae, Dr. Wilson, and Professor Cobb, all Democrats. Their verdict was a unanimous decision in favor of the negative.

This discussion and the result is a matter of considerable significance. It shows that the young men at the University are giving their serious attention to live, important questions of the day. It shows, second, that at this great seat of learning, after two picked men from each side of the Literary Societies, fairly, impartially, and ably discussed this important question, that the verdict of three eminent judges, is unanimous that the result of the debate established the fact that the Amendment ought not to be adopted.

This throws further light on the anxiety of Mr. Simmons, the Democratic State Chairman, to avoid a fair discussion of this question before the people of the State. If there could be a joint discussion of this question on every stump in North Carolina, the majority of the white vote against it would be the largest ever cast in the State on any proposition. This the supporters of the measure know; hence, their fear of a joint discussion.

MECKLENBURG AND CABARRUS

A friend writing from Charlotte says: "The mill boys and many Democrats are opposed to the amendment in Charlotte township. Cabarrus county will poll a large vote against it. We are pleased with the State ticket. A. C. Shuford will carry his district, and the whole ticket will be elected. We want to hear our candidates discuss the issues. The CAUCASIAN goes like hot cakes. Let the good work go on.

EVIDENTLY NOT FOR BRYAN.

It is notable that in the Democratic State convention this week 16 to 1 was not mentioned one time. Every now and then there was a reference to the free coinage of silver, but it was indirect and half-hearted. The Democratic party is getting away from this folly. When it does so entirely, and when it offers a candidate who commands the confidence of the country, it will win.—Charlotte Observer.

Advocates of the amendment say: "We told you the Legislature would not do as mean a thing as to disfranchise anyone. We have left that to the people, and if you do it, then it can not be chargeable to the Democratic party, which has always stood for free suffrage." In this, they are trying to deceive. The present Legislature did disfranchise over one hundred thousand voters irrespective of race or color. That is, if the provisions of the present "bull-pen" election law are enforced. And this was gotten up to carry the amendment. So you see the Legislature has and will disfranchise voters. A set of leaders who will do such a thing after promising the people they would not, and thereby obtaining their votes, are guilty of obtaining goods under false pretense and will do anything.

The man who introduced Aycock at New Berne called him "the Spirit of Vance." In that he misrepresented both Vance and Aycock. Vance was opposed to disfranchising anybody, and Aycock is trying to disfranchise both white and black alike, if they fail to read and write or fail to pay their poll-taxes by the 1st of March. Vance was a friend to farmers; told them to organize and make their demands, and vote for no man of any party that would not agree to legislate in their interest. Vance would not have voted for, or quietly sanctioned the repeal of the Alliance charter, the only farmers' organization, after farmers had gone into it by his advice. How about it, Mr. Aycock?

The News and Observer says if Populists were not in favor of negroes holding office. "Why didn't they submit their proposed amendment when the fusionists were in power?" That's no argument. If it is, then we might ask, if the Democrats wanted "white supremacy" why did they not propose their amendment years ago when they were in power? They were in longer than the Populists, and the negroes had less sense than now. Even in 1898 Democrats said they did not want the amendment, that it was too cruel a thing. If it is right now, why was it not right then? The answer is, they did not have an election law by which they could steal it then; that's what.

Our Democratic friends promise great things that they are going to do for education. They say put them in and they will give a four months school. They were in twenty-five years. Did they give four months schools? Did they even try? When their leading educators in 1897 got up a plan to increase the school fund, and ordered an election, did these same men, leaders and papers, encourage that election? No; they opposed it, because they were afraid it would help the "fusionists." And if the amendment passes, they will refuse to advocate an increase of the school fund on the ground that it will help the Republican party by preparing the negroes to vote. If you do not believe it, just try them.

Yes, there were a few negro delegates in the Republican State convention. This will give some room for negro howling papers to squall. What hurts such papers most is, there were not a great many more negroes there. But the negroes there could read and write. Hence, according to the logic of the advocates of the amendment, such negroes had a right there. They did not do any more than the negroes who attended the Democratic primary in Waynesville and perhaps other towns, many of whom doubtless could not read and write.

We can't see why Mr. Simmons will continue to slander the intelligence of the State. He still sends out a circular or poster, headed that the amendment "allows all white men who register under it before 1908 to vote for all time, whether they can read or not." He knows that every man in the State knows it will disfranchise every man who fails to pay his poll-tax by March 1st. He knows the election law will disfranchise every man who can not see or read and thereby gets his vote in the wrong box.

The Charlotte Observer says the amendment should be adopted for two reasons: (1) "To give North Carolina what it never had before—an educated electorate." (Nothing said in this about eliminating the negro, but means educated white and black alike.) (2) "When the IGNORANT vote (those who can read will vote) is eliminated, men will be free to think, speak and write as they feel—THIS THEY CAN NOT DO NOW.

If the negroes were Democrats from principle and at heart, and a Republican legislature had submitted just such an amendment as the one the present legislature has suggested, the Democrats would oppose it as unconstitutional, unjust and a cowardly act. So you see they are not carrying out the golden rule, and it is all unchristian.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Capital Printing Company, which appears in another column. Those desiring work done, from the printing of a poster to the making of a ledger, can get it done in the neatest and best style and at reasonable prices, by giving the Capital Company their order.

The Charlotte Observer speaks of the Populist platform, adopted in the recent convention, as being "along the usual lines." It strikes us that a somewhat stable position on the part of Democracy would be more acceptable, certain it would show more sincerity in their pretended beliefs.—[Union Republican.

Any man who would accept an office obtained through fraud, intimidation or the workings of a dishonest election law, could not be trusted at a chicken roost much less with the lives and property of the people.

Negroes participated in the Democratic convention in Waynesville, and they could not all read and write either, so far as reported. Democratic papers ought to raise a howl.

The Democratic papers are busy night and day trying to explain to their people why Mr. Simmons is afraid of a joint canvass with the Populist. They are having a hard time of it.

The Progressive Farmer had some telling articles in it last week and this against the Amendment. Guess the Democratic papers will not give them free editoral mention.

We are in receipt of an invitation of Mr. E. L. Middleton to attend the Fourth Annual Commencement of Cary High School, from May 16th to 18th.

The Biblical Recorder says the Populist ticket, so far as it is acquainted, "is composed of men of good meaning."

Democrats of Haywood county had a row in their county convention and a good part bolted. Fell out over the spoils.

A Democrat unthoughtedly said to us the other day that "the law requiring two elections in one year was a mess," Then in the same breath, seeing the mistake, said: "No it isn't, for a Democratic legislature passed it." This shows how people can and will condemn wrong when separated from the dear p-a-r-t-y. Some good people would sanction the repeal of the whole Bible and the substitution of a medical almanac in its stead, if the Democratic party should say such a thing was necessary to destroy Marion Butler and the People's Party. Many, we believe would—and some have already done so—bartered away their soul salvation to get rid of the People's Party. The reason is they can't answer its arguments.

It's said Claud Kitchen made a mean and dirty speech in Clinton the other day. His meaning was that if one did not vote the Democratic ticket, he voted for the negro, and thereby endorsed the rapes that the negroes committed. This is a grand insult to every free, white man who claims to have as much right to his political opinions as Mr. Kitchin has. Does he mean to infer that every man who has voted and worked against the Democratic party, and endorsed the action of the "fusion legislature" endorsed negro rapes? If so, Mr. Kitchin violates that scripture which says: "Honor thy father and mother," etc. This sounds like, "Old rain" in the other end of the subject.

We do not know of a single Populist or white Republican in the State but what would vote for the amendment if they had the remotest idea that it would take the negro out of politics, and keep such negro-howling papers as the News and Observer from calling every party, except the Democratic party, the negro party. And we do not know of a machine Democrat, or Democratic paper that would advocate the passage of the amendment if they thought it would take the negro out of politics. Now every man who knows anything knows this is the truth.

North Carolina never had a better state ticket in the field asking for the votes of honest men of the state than was put up by the Populist State Convention on the 18th. The only thing the Democratic party can say about them is they are too honest and have too much back bone for them to whip or drive into the old scuttled ship. You fellows that have been telling your dupes that the Pops were dead don't you think it's rather a live corps? Don't you think you lied some time and some where? Anyway we are for the state ticket from start to finish.—Charlotte People's Party Paper.

The idea of a Democrat running around and telling Republicans they ought to vote for the amendment, because if it should become a law, it would help build up the Republican party and give it control of the State. Have you seen such a thing as that? Such a Democrat is either lying or betraying his own party. He had better be hunting around to find something to build up his own party so as to give it control of the State without having to steal it. What hurts the democratic leaders in the Republican party is too big now.

We publish in this issue a letter from a colored man who says he is for the amendment. From the reasons he gives, he has been reading the secret circular sent out by Democrats to the negroes, saying it will be to their political and social interest to vote for the amendment. We do not believe they can get many negroes ambitious enough to vote for it. Yet there are some who want office and they may get them to vote for it. The negro referred to doubtless has had his attention called to the fact that Cleveland gave them more offices than any one else.

If the Democrats in Kentucky can't find enough Republicans in that State to indict for killing Goebel, they might come down in this State and arrest two or three hundred. And if they will get some expert witnesses, and then do not find the cowardly scoundrel who killed Goebel, it will be due to the fact that the $100,000 reward has been pretty well exhausted.

The Democratic papers even publish how Mr. Aycock and his dirty gang are greeted by red shirts, which is an emblem of blood and anarchy. Read how the "mighty" fell at Fayetteville on Monday. Think of their going around claiming to be the guardian angels of good, christian civil government.

The Charlotte Observer says: "The male person now thirteen years of age or under who cannot read and write when he attains his majority, will be disfranchised." We ask those Democrats who have been saying this is a lie, to read and remember the above.

Some Democrats say it hurts the Democratic party to do business with Populists. That's true; they are liable to get some reasonable ideas, and that's detrimental to that party just now. And that doubtless is why Mr. Simmons is afraid of a joint discussion with the Populists.

We call attention to the able and logical letter of Hon. Walter R. Henry which appears on the first page of this paper. The sentiment of it is of the purest type and should and will appeal to every lover of humanity.

Tickets on sale for the Confederate Reunion at Louisville, Ky., May 30th-June 3rd, by the SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY May 27-28-29th, good to return until June 6th, inclusive.

A VOICE FROM THE WEST.

It is Clear and Distinct Against Fraud and Dishonest Elections.

For the Caucasian.

The Democratic pie hunters are on their tour and in a group to monopolize all the time, and prevent any discussion of the issues that are of such vital importance to the masses. Mr. Aycock and all the "small fry" are using the same old text Democrats have preached from for twenty five years, and divide their sermons into firstly, secondly and thirdly. Firstly. The dark days of 1868 an old hobby horse that has been worn threadbare a thousand times. Secondly, when in the west, they appeal to the western voters with tears in their eyes, to come to the help of their Eastern brethren, and shield them from negro domination, forgetting that every Western man is aware of the fact that Halifax, an Eastern county, that has two thousand negro majority, is now the banner Democratic county in the State; forgetting also that every man at all conversant with the last election, knows that the Democratic majority obtained at the last election was composed of negro votes forced from them by fraud, intimidation and blood-shed, and to-day every principle of justice and right would say that the Democratic party should be branded as the negro party in this State, having obtained this majority from the negro voters. The time in discussing thirdly, is taken up in trying to prove that the present nominees of their party are the only fellows that are entitled to suck at the public teat, for they are the apostles of that law, that will fin lly do away with the negro, and debar from voting about fifty thousand of the poor white "trash" who might give them some trouble some day. And this element once out of the way, Democrats will not be required to go up and down the State and hollow negro, negro. For those who get the nominations are virtually elected or counted in, whether they get a majority of the votes or not. That old chesnut of the Democrats appealing to the West to help the East from being put under negro rule is played out. And further, if it was the elimination of the negro that they were working for there might be some reason for their efforts, but such is not the case. The poor, illiterate white men of the West are seeing it more plainly every day, and are realizing that if they vote for the amendment and the odious election law they are voting away the last vistage of political rights now guaranteed by the Constitution.

The cloven foot of the Democratic speakers is already being exposed, in endeavoring to sugar coat the grand father clause, they say the white man will have the advantage of the negro until 1908, which will give him ample time to qualify himself to stand the rigid test, and after that negroes and white men will all be on equal footing: and if he, (the white man) fails to qualify himself in that time, he ought not to be allowed to vote. Listen to that, you poor white men who are compelled to work six days in every week to provide bread and meat for your wives and children. Then, because you are poor and cannot educate yourself and children, these aristocratic office holders say you ought not to be allowed to vote after 1908.

When war is declared and calls are made for men to volunteer in defense of our country, who are the first to offer their service and their life? It is this same class of poor, white men who make up the rank and file of the army, and did you ever hear of a property or educational qualification for soldiers? Then, in the name of God and our country, why deny him the right that he is willing to give his life to secure! And from the sentiment that now prevails among the poor laboring class of our State, from the mountains to the seashore, the amendment and odious election law or their perpetrators will receive just such a rebuke as they justly deserve.

R. A. COBB.

Morganton, N. C.

MILLIONS GIVEN AWAY.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, coughs and colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine; and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs are surely cured by it. Call on all druggists and get a free trial. bottle. Regular size 50c. and $1. Every bottle guaranteed or price refunded.

A gentleman writes and says: "I have just read Senator Butler's reply to Simmons. Gee whizz! What a drubbing! I imagine I can see him squirm and wriggle! And oh! My God!! What can he hope for when the day of Judgement come!! When the souls of 350 murdered negroes appear against him!

BRAVE MEN FALL.

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as women, and all feel the results in the loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and tired, listless, rundown feeling. But there's no need to feel like that. Listen to J. W. Gardner, Idaville, Ind. He says: "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he is all run down, and don't care whether he lives or dies. It did more to give me new strength and good appetite than anything I could take. I can now eat anything and have a new lease on life." Only 50cts at all drug stores. Every bottle guaranteed.

Sentiment against red shirtism is growing in the East. The good men are condemning it, and say it has gone too far. It must not be as it was two years ago. Redshirts will have to turn up in new fields if they prosper.

RED HOT FROM THE GUN.

Was the ball that hit G. B. Steadman of Newark, Mich., in the Civil War. It caused horrible ulcers that no treatment helped for 20 years. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him. Cures cuts, bruises, burns, boiles, felons, corns, skin eruptions. Best pile cure on earth. 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by all druggists.

Salisbury Letter.

We have an interesting letter from Salisbury. Sorry space will not permit our publishing it all. The writer points out several ways how fraud can be perpetrated under and by the present election law. He claims that it was gotten up for that purpose 1st. The voter can't answer all the questions put to him to suit the partisan registrar. And there is no appeal from his decision.

2d. The voter has to enter by a narrow way into the "bull pen," and deposit his own ballots, whether he is blind or can't read or not. If he gets his ballot in the wrong box, he is disfranchised.

3d. When the votes are counted, it will be in the night. The names on the tickets may be called with the wrong initials, or even names changed. In this way, the vote will not be counted, and the white man, it may be, who cast it will be disfranchised.

He suggests as a means for removing the cause for all this stealing and swearing to lies, that the legislation in June, change the election law so no one white or black shall vote, unless he votes the Democratic ticket. Do that rather than swear lies and steal and use drunken red shirts.

The "Menagerie," at Newbern had 150 in all, men and women out to hear them. The Graded school was dismissed so the children could hear the "negro" war whoop, and to give the Journal a chance to report 1,000 present.

The Historic Route to the Confederate Reunion at Louisville, May 30th-June 3rd, is the SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

reported that Mr. Turner, Democratic candidate, for Lieut. Governor, said he hoped to live to see the time when all the Jim Crow cities were wiped out of North Carolina. Perhaps he wants them moved up West so as to raise the howl up there of negro domination.

Write to L. S. Allen G. P. A., S. A. L. Railway, Portsmouth, Va., for full descriptive pamphlet giving all information as to Confederate Reunion at Louisville, May 30th-June 3rd.

A gentleman writes saying he is informed that the negro girl who charged a "white supremacy man with attempted rape, can't get a Justice to try the case. It seems all of this, or none of it has gotten into the Democratic papers. It seems to be a political question. It's said, "the devil will take care of his own."

MR. MEBANE'S LETTER.

Dear Friend: I extend to you a most cordial invitation to attend the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly which meets at Morehead on June 12th to 17th inclusive.

One of the most interesting programs in the history of the Assembly has been carefully arranged by the Program Committee. It represents all the educational interests of the State with a special view to a general uplift and awakening in the public school work.

Dr. J. L. M. Curry, General Agent of Peabody Fund, and one of the foremost educators of the South, will address the Assembly.

The State Music Teachers' Association will meet with the Teachers' Assembly.

First class hotel accommodations at $1 per day.

The following are the railroad rates: Tickets will cost you one first class fare plus $2 membership fee. Tickets to be sold June 9th to 17th inclusive, final limit July 25th. All tickets will have a special coupon of membership fee.

Stop-over privileges are allowed at University Station, Raleigh and Greensboro, on tickets via Southern Railway or Seaboard Air Line to accommodate persons desiring to attend the Summer Schools at Wake Forest and Chapel Hill.

Friends of the State Normal and Industrial College will have a splendid opportunity to attend the commencement the week following the Assembly.

Come, bring your friends, and let us have the greatest educational meeting ever held in North Carolina.

I shall take pleasure in sending you a handsome program as soon as received from the publishing house.

Yours for the success of the Assembly and the cause it represents.

C. H. MEBANE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

P. S.—I shall take great pleasure in giving you any information you may wish as to the Assembly.

OFF TO THE WOODED HILLS.

Several weeks since the Philadelphia Sunday Times presented its readers with a magnificent lithograph in twelve colors by Le Roy. The demand for the issue exceeded the supply by many thousand copies. THE TIMES has secured another painting—a companion piece to the first—by the same artist, entitled "A Blooming Clematis," which is now being lithographed in twelve colors and which will be given away free with the GREAT OUTING NUMBER of THE TIMES, Sunday, May 12.

Sheet music is issued regularly with THE SUNDAY TIMES. On May 12 "Petoning O'er the Hills," by W. S. Milton, regulation sheet music, with beautifully colored title page, will be given free in connection with the handsome lithograph. Place your order early and you get

An Exquisite Picture,
Sheet Music,
A Magazine Section,
A Farmer Section,
An Amusement Section,
A Great Newspaper,

All for 5 cents with The Outing Number of THE SUNDAY TIMES.

THE SICK ARE MADE WELL,

And the Weak are Restored to Full Vigor and Strength at the Hands of the Greatest Healer of Modern Times.

Are You Sick? Have you any pain or ache or weakness? Does your blood show that it contains impurities? Are you nervous? Do you lack snap and activity of mind and body? Are you easily tired? Have you lost ambition? Is there any unnatural drain upon the system? Is every organ performing its proper function? In Other Words Are You a Perfect Strong, Active, Vigorous, Healthy, Happy Man or Woman?

If not, you should not delay one day before you consult a specialist, one to whom the human body is an open book and who understands every phase of weakness and disease and to whom the proper treatment for a cure is as simple as the adding of a column of figures.

The Leading Specialist. For over 20 years, DR. J. NEWTON HATHAWAY has been the leading specialist of this country. His practice has been for years larger than that of all other specialists combined. Diseases of all sorts of diseased conditions have been the marvel of the medical profession and the people generally. His fame has spread into every town and every home. Those afflicted with all manner of diseases have sought his services in order that they might be made whole by the administering of his wonderful system of treatment. Wrecks of humanity have come to him for consultation and medicines, who a few months later have returned to him in most vigorous health to give him their thanks.

All Diseases Cured. Dr. Hathaway treats all diseases of those peculiar to men and those peculiar to women, as well as Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaints, Eczema and all forms of lingering and chronic disorders.

Varicocele and Stricture. Dr. Hathaway's success in the treatment of Varicocele and Stricture is without the aid of knife or cautery is phenomenal. The patient is treated by this method at his own home without pain or loss of time from business. This is positively the only treatment which cures without an operation. Dr. Hathaway calls the particular attention of sufferers from Varicocele and Stricture to pages 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31 of his new book which will be sent free on application.

Every Case Specially Treated. Every case taken by Dr. Hathaway is specially treated according to the patient's individual peculiarities, and under his general personal supervision, and all remedies used by him are prepared from the purest and best drugs in his own laboratories under his personal oversight and all from special prescriptions of his own.

Low Fees. Dr. Hathaway makes no charge for consultation or advice, either at his office or by mail, and when a case is taken the one low fee covers all cost of medicines and professional services.

J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M. D.
Dr. Hathaway & Co.
225½ D South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense. Patents taken out through us receive special notice, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Inventors. Send for sample copy FREE. Address

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
(Patent Attorneys,)
Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh N. C., May 10, 1900.

News Items.

Rev. John E. White has been chosen President of the Baptist Female University at Raleigh.

It is thought that Dr. McIver, of Greensboro will be selected as President in Dr. Alderman's stead.

Chairman Simmons has chalenged Chairman Holton for a joint canvass. Not heard whether he will accept or not.

The strike against the Southern continues, Will never let up until the demands of the telegraphers are complied with.

Among the distinguished visitors at the Confederate Reunion Admiral and Mrs. Dewey are expected and will be given a grand ovation by the Veterans.

Democrats now talk of naming DeWey for the second place on the Bryan ticket. The two candidates are about to fuse.

Dr. Alderman has resigned as President of the State University, to take the Presidency of Tulane University in Louisiana.

The Populists are in Souix Falls. The Convention was called to order yesterday, committees appointed and adjurned till to-day. It's thought Bryan will be nominated by acclimation. Not certain who will be named for Vice President.

Close calculation has put the numbe, of Veterans at the Confederate Reunion at Louisville, May 30th–June 3rd at 40,000 and the number of visitors at 100,000. The bulk of them will travel part of the way by the SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY, because, it carries them through the battlefields.

The Editor of the News and Observer is reporting the Louisiana election law, how it worked, etc; Maybe he will tell how they managed it, so as to keep 70,000 white men from the polls and thereby give the election entirely over into the hands of the machine.

The Charlotte Observer says the Democrats of the Ninth Congressional district, could not circulate any better campaign literature than Governor Russell's interview in regard to Pearson. Yes, that is about on a par with what Senator Vance, the greatest man the State ever produced said about Chairman Simmons.

News comes from Souix Falls, S D., to the effect that there is some difference of opinion between the delegates. It seems the delegates from Nebraska are in favor of leaving the whole ticket in the hands of a committee to confer with the Democrats. Allen is in favor of this, but Senators Butler and Pettigrew are bitterly opposed to it.

The U. S. prisoner who was shot in the leg at the penitentiary, died Tuesday. On April 30 h while working on the brick yard, he was no doing his duty. When told to go up to the office and receive a "thrashing" as he thought, he made at the guard or warden with a shovel, who shot him in the leg, causing the wound that killed him. He was a negro by the name of Horn, and was from Charlotte

AS A YOUNG MAN SEES IT.

He Discusses the Amendment in a Non-partisan Spirit.

The following propositions are, in part, a basis upon which to discuss the proposed amendment to the Constitution of North Carolina:

Proposition 1.—Does any principal provision of the amendment conflict with a higher law?

2. Would it carry out the purpose which is claimed for it, viz: To eliminate the negro from politics, without endangering the vote of white men?

3. Does it tend toward the growth of Democracy?

4. Would it materially benefit the whole State?

If the amendment does not conform consistently with these propositions (i. e. proposition 1 must be answered in the negative, and proposition 2, 3 and 4 must be answered in the affirmative) it is a dangerous political scheme and should be defeated.

The reader is the judge as to whether the following section to the proposed amendment is principal and important:

"No male person, who was on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person, shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election prescribed in section 4 of this ure to possess the educational qualification prescribed in section 4 of this article; provided he shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to December 1, 1908."

This section is principal and important because its obect is to exempt white men from the educational qualifications prescribed in section 4 of the amendment. Without this provision, would the last Legislature dared to have put before the people of North Carolina, for their ratification, the proposed amendment? If it had, would the people pass or defeat it next August? Again, if the people of the Statte should have good reason to believe that the Supreme Court would pronounce this section unconstitutional, would they not vote it down? Hence it becomes imperatively necessary to consider its constitutionality.

In taking the construction of the amendment as a whole it simply moans in a word that the negro's right to vote, and the negro's only, shall be denied and abridged by an educational qualification. Now in comparing the spirit and meaning of the amendment taken as a whole with the Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which declares that "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude," it is seen at once that there is a palpable conflict.

Which will prevail, the spirit and meaning, or the phronology? "The adoption of an indirect method to do what could not have been accomplished by plain and unequivocal language, ignores the principle of law that the law cannot be evaded by indirect method any more than it can be evaded by express language." This is sufficient proof that the former will prevail over the latter.

Now the questiotn to be considered is: Will the whole stand or fall together? All of the amendment cannot fall, for the reason that a part of it is constitutional and operative. All of it cannot stand because, as we have seen, when taken as a whole the amendment conflicts with the National Constitution. According to the will of the people of North Carolina, if a part should fall all would fall; but the court is not governed be the will of a State, but by the will of the nation as laid down in the nation's fundamental law—the National Constitution. Then a part must fall and a part must stand. It is evident that that part must fall which causes the conflict. If you knock out section 5 of the amendment, the remaining sections make a complete, constitutional operative scheme? Yes. Now, if you put this section back into the amendment, what is the result? A conflict.

The fifth section then, owing to legal circumstances, must fall, and the remainder of the amendment must stand. This position is backed by a Constitutional lawyer conceded to be the ablest in the United tSates—ex-Senator Edmunds of Vermont; Senators Allen, Pettigrew, Teller, Stewart, all able and honorable men, hold to the same position. The empire State of the South in its last Legislature voted down a similar amendment and as one of its reasons because it believed it to be unconstitutional. According to a former promise these facts alone will defeat the amendment.

In the consideration of proposition 2 would the amendment carry out the purpose which is claimed for it? viz: To eliminate the negro from politics, without endangering the vote of white men, it is seen at once that the latter clause of this purpose qualifies the former so far as the intent of the State is concerned. This clause, as has been seen, must be amended affirmatively. That the vote of white men will be engendered. Therefore both in effect of law and in the intent of the people the clause to eliminate the negro from politics becomes void.

The amnedment fails of its apparent purpose in one other respect, in that if no one but the negro should be disfranchised a part of his race would continue to vote and could hold office (and that the most disagreeable element—the younger generation because a part of the present negro voting population can read and write as prescribed in section 4 of the amendment. Hence the amendment fails of its apparent purpose from a two-fold point of view, and added to this it is fraught with serious danger to the State, which will be seen inanswer to proposition 3.

Does the amendment tend toward the growth of Democracy? In a word that State is the farthest on the road to an ideal Democracy when the people, in the free exercise of their rights, are the farthest removed from the influence and power of designing politicians. This extended influence and power may be illustrated by the fact that that party which is in power and has the appointment of examining boards for the test of the ability to read and write, such boards are able to make the test not the ability to read and write, but the test, "Will you vote my ticket?" Such a power is dangerous in the hands of any political party. Democracy under this arrangement instead of growing and developing, would deteriorate two stages and land inevitably in that form of government known as an oligarchy—a corrupted aristocracy.

Proposition 4. Would the amendment materially benefit the whole State? It follows that if this instrument is to produce an oligarchy, then the corporations, railroad attorneys and government officials only will be benefited, and these have not common cause with the great masses of the people of North Carolina.

The reader, in the face of these facts, must be the judge as to whether the proposed amendment to the Constitution of North Carolina is a political scheme out of which can come no good, but momentous evil.

W. H. TYLER.

PEOPLE'S PARTY RESOLUTIONS.

Adopted at Their State Convention, April 18th, 1900.

Whereas, The present election law, enacted by the last legislature, contains many glaringly unjust provisions, among which may be noted the following:

1. The provision in section 10 giving the county election board the power to put more than a thousand voters in one election precinct.

2. The provision in section 11 giving to the registrar, an officer who is not even sworn or required to be sworn by the law, unlimited power and discretion to deny registration to almost any voter, and at the same time deny to the elector the right of appeal, no matter how grave and glaring an injustice may be done him by that registrar.

3. The provision contained in section 23, requiring even the illiterate white voter to deposit each one of the six ballots to be used in the next election in six different boxes, and to be deposited in the right box or else lose his vote, without making it the duty of the judge of the election to deposit his ballot for him upon his request, thus disfranchising at this election thousands of white voters.

4. The provision of section 17 denying to opposing political parties the right of representation of their own selection on election boards.

5. The provision in section 25 providing for the appointment of three election bailiffs or constables, with full authority to summon an unlimited number of others to assist them to not only overawe and intimidate, but also to arrest without warrant and in their discretion any elector, and to hold him under arrest for twenty-four hours without trial, thus depriving him not only of his liberty, but also his vote, and which is more odious and damaging than the notorious Federal election Force bill.

And whereas, the purpose of such provisions in any election law can only be for stealing votes and overturning the sovereign will of the people, preventing its expression at the ballot box. Now, therefore be it,

Resolved, by the People's Party in State convention assembled, That in order to remove some of the most glaring provisions of this election law, and to prevent some of the most odious abuses that would be perpetrated under it, we appeal to every honest citizen of North Carolina to demand of the Democratic legislature, when it meets in June, to adopt at least the following amendment to said law, viz:

(a) Amend section 17 by inserting after the words "political party" in the end of line 6, the following:

"Provided; that the State chairman of the Democratic, Republican, and People's parties, respectively, shall have the right on or before the first Monday in July to nominate to the said county boards of election in every county in the State, one person with above qualifications for judges of elections in each precinct, and if such nominations are made by any or all of said cnairmen, then said county boards of election shall appoint said judges of election from the names so nominated to them respectively.

(b) Amend section 10 by inserting in line 11 after the word "altered" the following:

Provided that no election precinct shall contain more than four hundred electors.

(c) Amend section 23 in line 20 by inserting after the word "enclosure," the following:

Provided that it shall be the duty of the judges of election upon the request of any voter to take his ballot and deposit it in the proper boxes.

Whereas, The only excuse that the Democratic party has advanced for the unlimited power and discretion given to the registrars in section 11 is what they claim to be the danger of colonization, therefore,

Resolved, That section 11 be amended by adding the following proviso, namely:

Provided, That the above qualifications for the registering of an elector shall not apply to any elector, offering to register, who can prove on the oath of himself and one other elector, if required to do so, that he has been a citizen of the State for twelve months, a citizen of the county in which he offers to register, for 90 days, and is an actual and bona fide resident of the precinct in which he offers to vote.

(d) Provided further, That any person denied registration shall have the right of appeal from the decision of the registrar denying him registration to the resident or presiding judge of the Superior Court in the district wherein he resides, and on such appeal the hearing shall be de novo.

Any person denied registration and desiring to appeal must within ten days after the decision of the registrar is made, file with the said registrar a written notice of his intention to appeal therefrom, and thereupon the registrar shall certify all papers in the case within twenty-four hours from the filing of the notice to the clerk of the Superior Court in the county wherein he resides, who shall in turn forward the certified papers in the case to the resident judge or the judge presiding in the district, who shall, without unnecessary delay, hear and determine the matter and certify his decision to the registrar from whom the case was brought; and if it is the decision of the judge that the applicant is entitled to register and vote, and if said decision shall be delivered to the registrar at any time before the closing of the polls on election day, it shall be his duty to register the name on the books and the applicant shall be entitled to vote.

If any registrar or clerk of the court shall neglect or refuse to send up the appeal as herein directed, or comply with the decision of the court in respect thereto, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than fifty dollars or imprisoned not less than thirty days, or both in the discretion of the court.

That section 25 be repealed.

We denounce the last Democratic Legislature for creating an election board for political and partisan purposes, and for giving to said board of election the power to meet at will at any time and place in the State and remain indefinitely in session, drawing from the public funds of the State twenty-eight dollars per day and expenses; and for requiring said board of election to appoint a county board of election in each county in the State for political and partisan purposes, and paying the chairman of said county board $1.50 per day and traveling expenses out of the county funds of the State.

We further condemn the said Legislature for creating 103 new and unnecessary offices for political and partisan purposes at the expense of the counties and the State.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

Adopted in Their State Convention, May 2d, 1900.

"We reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of the Republican party as set forth in the national platform of 1896. We endorse without condition and with enthusiasm the administration of President William McKinley, and we instruct our delegates to vote for his renomination. Every sound that greets the ear and every sight that meets the eye is an argument in favor of of the continuance of Republican politics, now in successful and beneficent operation throughout this broad land. As if by magic, despair has given place to joy, distress has been converted into prosperity and no section has been more signally benefited than the South, and no part of the South more benefited than North Carolina.

"The Democrats in our own State are left absolutely without cause of complaint against the national administration, and have been compelled to resurrect the ghost of negro domination in order to distract public attention, and if possible prevent our people from endorsing at the polls the splendid achievements of William McKinley in the execution of Republican policies at home and abroad. In spite of official records which show that there has been no negro domination and no possibility of negro domination in our State or in any of its counties during the past quarter of a century, the Democratic leaders have determined to wage the coming campaign upon the race issue alone, and they go before the people with the scheme of disfranchisement which is a most impudent assault upon the construction of the United States, and the most shocking act of perfidy ever attempted by men who recognize the obligation of an oath or sanctity of the public pledge.

"Notwithstanding the Democratic party has at all times in the past bitterly denounced the force bill, we call attention to the fact that they at the last general assembly passed an election law which authorizes the employment of over six thousand election bailiffs at the polls armed with deadly weapons instead of legal warrants, for the sole purpose of intimidating the voters of the State. We have arraigned the leaders of that party for embodying in the said law the most unjust of the Kentucky and South Carolina laws' features, by which thousands of citizens, both white and black, of those States have been deprived of the iberties guaranteed them by the Constitution of the United States. The administration of the affairs of the State and of its several counties during four years of Republican ascendancy has been clean, faithful and economical. During this period the credit of the State as shown by the market value of its bonds has reached the highest point known in our history and we challenge a comparison of this record with that of the Democratic during any like period.

"We are opposed to combinations of capital wherever they become destructive of the rights of individual citizens, and such combinations should be suppressed by adequate statutes enacted by the legislatures of the several States or by Congress, if the resulting evidences are beyond the power and jurisdiction of the States.

"In the last campaign those Democratic leaders published in their hand book, which was distributed by the thousands throughout the State, the following explicit declaration and promise: 'The constitution gives the right of suffrage to all male persons over twenty-one years of age, not disqualified by crime, and the legislature cannot add to or take away a letter from that. That can be done only by the people themselves, and the Democrats will never submit to any proposition to the people to take from any man his right to vote.' They do not deny making this promise, they do not deny breaking it, and while it was fresh on their lips, without explanation, without apology, without remorse, without even the excuse of necessity, they proceeded to sacrifice the victims whom that promise had deluded and thye dare appeal to men of honor even to ministers of the gospel of truth, to aid them in violating the truth and to become parties to this monumental act of perfidy.

"These Democratic leaders are kind enough to inform us that the legislature cannot 'add to or take away a letter' from the qualifications of the voter, and yet they proceed to pass an election law which by the double process of 'adding' and 'taking away' imposes an educational qualification which will disfranchise as many voters as the amendment itself. Thus they put into operation the very provision on which they invite the people to pass judgment; they execute the victims intended for sacrifice, and leave the election exclusively to those who are fortunate enough to be able to read the label on the ballot box. They first condemn the illiterates of both races and try them awterward. The higest court in our State has decided that provisions identical in purpose and effect with certain parts of this election law are unconstitutional, and that all proceedings had under such laws are null and void. We therefore warn the authors of this infamous, perfidious and invalid statnte that they need not hope to enter the national Senate or House of Representativeswith commissions based on such laws. Let them remember the fate of the Utah representative who attempted to violate the compact upon which that State was admitted into the Union, a compact no more solemn than that on which North Carolina was readmitted into the Union. We denounce, with indignation and abhorrence, the Democratic proposition that the right to vote should be made on heredity, and thus build up an aristocracy of birth upon the ruins of a free government. We denounce the frauds, the robberies, violence and intimidation by means of which the Democratic party carried the last election. We point to the exposure of these unlawful methods in the contested election cases from the Sixth and Ninth Congressional districts now pending in the House of Representatives, and we confidently appeal to that body to set the seal of condemnation upon these crimes against the ballot box, which, if unpunished at home and unrebuked by Congress, must convert popular elections into a mockery and a farce. The Republican party has always fostered popular education. That party engrafted into the organic law of the State mandatory requirements providing public schools for both whites and blacks, but that party will never brand ignorance as a crime whose penalty is disfranchisement so long as the cause of that ignorance is neglect of the State," and we do not believe that any man with the natural instincts of a father will vote to disfranchise his offspring and degrade them to the level of a felon simply because he or his State has failed to educate such offspring or because providence has afflicted them with physical blindness for which this wicked scheme makes no exemption.

[illegible]UBLICAN PLATFORM—TWO

We can only judge the future by the past. This is especially true when we study the value of Democratic promises in the light of their performances. They tell us that they are the devoted friends of education; that their candidate for Governor is its especial champion. The impartial hand of history points to their record from 1870 to 1895, during which period they had uninterrupted control of the legislature, and during the quarter of a century the number of illiterate white voters, instead of diminishing, actually increased by more than 20,000, being an average of about 1,000 a year. The figures of the census show the number of illiterate white voters in North Carolina was in 1870, 33,111; in 1880, 44,420; in 1890, 49,570. By the census of 1890 the number of white voters who could read, but could not write, was 13,000. So that the total number of white voters liable to be disfranchised is 62,570. How, then, can we trust these Democratic leaders to wipe out illiteracy even among the whites within the next eight years, when their first step is to throw away $50,000 a year of the school fund heretofore derived from poll tax. With such a record in the past how can any man expect their promises to be redeemed at par. These men have plunged the State into an evil course of which no man sees or knows the end. The consequences rest upon the heads of those who have trampled under their heels the ancient honor of a sovereign State and the plighted faith of a great political party."

"A MONSTROUS ABSURDITY."

Many Good Democrats Opposed to the "Grand-son of His Grand-fa'her" Constitutional Amendment Clause.

The correspondent of the Charlotte Observer, writing to that paper from Fayetteville, under date of March 4th, says:

The Observer correctly guages public sentiment in throwing out a word of warning against taking for granted the carrying at the ballot box of the suffrage constitutional amendment. It will require hard work from the rank and file and leaders of the party. There is certainly no cloud on the title of the Cape Fear Democracy to orthodoxy, but the writer is surprised at the number of leading Democrats whom he meets opposed to the amendment. The clause about the "grand son of his grandfather" is especially decried as a monstrous absurdity.

The suffrage amendment referred to above, which was adopted by the last Legislature, is as follows:

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

Section 1. That Article VI of the Constitution of North Carolina be, and the same is hereby abrogated, and in lieu thereof shall be substituted the following Article of Said Constitution:

ARTICLE VI.

Suffrage and Eligibility to Office—Qualifications of an Elector.

[Section 1.] Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, 21 years of age and possessing the qualifications set out in this Article shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people in the State, except as herein otherwise provided.

[Sec. 2.] He shall have resided in the State of North Carolina for two years, in the county six months and in the precinct, ward or other election district, in which he offers to vote four months next preceding the election: Provided, That removal from one precinct, ward or other election district to another in the same county, shall not operate to deprive any person of the right to vote in a precinct, ward or other election district from which he has removed until four months after such removal. No person who has been convicted, or who has confessed his guilt in open court upon indictment, of any crime, the punishment of which now is, or may thereafter be, imprisonment in the State prison, shall be permitted to vote unless the said person shall be first restored to citizenship in the manner prescribed by law.

[Sec. 3.] Every person offering to vote shall be at the time a legally registered voter as herein prescribed and in the manner hereinafter provided by law, and the General Assembly of North Carolina shall enact general registration laws to carry into effect the provisions of this Article.

[Sec.] 4. Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language; and, before he shall be entitled to vote, he shall have paid, on or before the first day of March of the year in which he proposes to vote, his poll tax, as prescribed by law, for the previous year. Poll taxes shall be a lien only on assessed property, and no process shall issue to enforce the collection of the same except against assessed property.

[Sec. 5.] No male person, who was on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person; shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications prescribed in section 4 of this Article: Provided, He shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to Dec. 1, 1903

The General Assembly shall provide for a permanent record of all persons who register under this section on or before November 1, 1908, and all such persons shall be entitled to register and vote at all elections by the people in this State, unless disqualified under section 2 of this Article: Provided such persons shall have paid their poll tax as required by law.

[Sec. 6.] All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the General Assembly shall be viva voce.

[Sec. 7.] Every voter in North Carolina, except as in this Art. disqualified, shall be eligible to office, but before entering upon the duties of the office he shall take and subscribe the following oath: "I, ..., do solemnly swear or affirm, that I will support and maintain the constitution and laws of the U. S. and the constitution and laws of North Carolina, not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office as ..... So help me God."

[Sec. 8.] The following classes of persons shall be disqualified for office: First, all persons who shall deny the being of Almighty God. Second, all persons who shall have been convicted or confessed their guilt on indictment pending, and whether sentenced or not; or under judgment suspended, of any treason or felony, or any other crime for which the punishment may be imprisonment in the penitentiary, since becoming citizens of the United States, or of corruption and malpractice in office unless such person shall be restored to the rights of citizenship in a manner prescribed by law.

Section 2. That all of the provisions of the Constitution relating to suffrage, registration and elections as contained in this act, amending the Constitution, shall go into effect on the first day of July, 1902, if a majority of the qualified voters of the State so declare at the next general election.

Sec 3 This amendment shall be submitted at the next general election to the qualified voters of the State in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations as is provided in the law regulating general elections in this State, and in force May 1st, 1899 and at said election those persons desiring to vote for such amendment shall cast a written or printed ballot with the words "For Suffrage Amendment" thereon; and those with a contrary opinion shall cast a written or printed ballot with the words "Against Suffrage Amendment" thereon.

Sec. 4. The said election shall be held, and the votes returned, compared, counted and canvassed, and the result announced, under the same rules and regulations as are in force for returning, comparing, counting and canvassing the votes for members of the General Assembly, May 1st, 1899, and if a majority of the votes cast are in favor of the said amendment, it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State to certify said amendment, under the seal of the State, to the Secretary of State, who shall enroll the said amendment so certified among the permanent records of his office.

Sec. 5. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification

Ratified 21st day of February A. D., 1899.

A FRIGHTFUL BLUNDER

Will often cause a horrible Burn, Scald, Cut or Bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures Old Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, all Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. Only 25cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by all Druggist.

THE AMENDMENT IN RHYME.

Hurrah for Carolina
And Cyrus Thompson, too;
Just wait till the election
And watch us toot him through.

Thought other States be honest
And sow good moral seed.
We trust that Carolina
Will ever take the lead.

Our sister States will wonder,
Attention we will draw,
When with our "campaign thunder"
We down the "Simmons law."

Alas: for poor old Simmons,
His every trick and scheme
Will vanish fro mhis vision
Like some nocturnal dream.

Shall we succum to tyrants
And suffer shameful wrong?
Not while our hands are brawny
And hearts beat true and strong.

At the proposed "amendment"
We'll fire our biggest gun;
Vote for equal rights to all
And special rights to none.

Now Aycock's nominated,
He thinks he'll surel win;
But all his plans and arguments
Will prove to be "too thin."

Again, hurrah for Thompson!
The people's candiaae;
He will protect our interests
And keep right up to date.

A. KENNETH PARKER.
Revised by E. Roscoe Hall.

No matter how feeble the old Veterans the comfort will be ample and every attention will be given on the SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY to the Confederate Reunion at Louisville May 30th–June 3rd.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25cts per bottle

By taking the SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY to the Confederate Reunion at Louisville, the old veterans can see the battlefields of Garysville, Ringgold, Tunnel Hill, Rocky Face, Dalton, Dug Gap, Resaca, Adairsville, Allatoona, Big Shanty, Kennesha Mountain, Ruff and Smyrna.

The Bingham has-ball team started South yesterday on a playing tour.

RHEUMATISM

Distorts Muscles, Shatters Nerves, Stiffens Joints.

Is due to an acid poison which gains access to the blood through failure of the proper organs to carry off and keep the system clear of all morbid, effete matter. This poison through the general circulation is deposited in the joints, muscles and nerves, causing the most intense pain.

Rheumatism may attack with such suddenness and severity as to make within a few days a healthy, active person helpless and bed-ridden, with distorted limbs and shattered nerves; or it may be slow in developing, with slight wandering pains, just severe enough to make one feel uncomfortable; the tendency in such cases is to grow worse, and finally become chronic.

Like other blood diseases, Rheumatism is often inherited, and exposure to damp or cold, want of proper food, insufficient clothing, or anything calculated to impair the health, will frequently cause it to develop in early life, but more often not until middle age or later. In whatever form, whether acute or chronic, acquired or inherited, **Rheumatism is Strictly a Blood Disease,** and no liniment or other external treatment can reach the trouble. Neither do the preparations of potash and mercury, and the various mineral salts, which the doctors always prescribe, cure Rheumatism, but ruin the digestion and break down the constitution.

A remedy which builds up the general health and at the same time rids the system of the poison is the only safe and certain cure for Rheumatism. S. S. S., made of roots, herbs and barks of wonderful solvent, purifying properties, attacks the disease in the right way, and in the right place—the blood—and quickly neutralizes the acid and dissolves all poisonous deposits, stimulates and reinforces the overworked, worn-out organs, and clears the system of all unhealthy accumulations. S. S. S. cures permanently and thoroughly, and keeps the blood in a pure, healthy state.

Mr. J. O. Malley, 125 W. 19th Street, Indianapolis, Ind., for eighteen months was so terribly afflicted with Rheumatism he was unable to feed or dress himself. Doctors said his case was hopeless. He had tried fifty-two prescriptions that friends had given him, without the slightest relief. A few bottles of S. S. S. cured him permanently, and he has never had a rheumatic pain since. This was five years ago.

● We will send free our special book on Rheumatism, which should be in the hands of every sufferer from this torturing disease. Our physicians have made blood and skin diseases a life study, and will give you any information or advice wanted, so write them fully and freely about your case. We make no charge whatever for this service. Address, SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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THE YARBOROUGH HOUSE,

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Is headquarters for Everybody.

Rates $2.00 and $2.50 per day.

Elegant Rooms With Baths,

50 CENTS PER DAY EXTRA.

L. T. BROWN, Manager

FREE COACH AT ALL TRAINS

Darnell & Thomas,

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PIANOS—AND—ORGANS.

Catalogues and Prices sent on Application.

WORKING NIGHT AND DAY.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. Every pill is a sugar-coated globule of health, that changes weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fag into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box.

The SEABOARD is the battlefild route to the Confederate Reunion at Louisville, May 30th–June 3rd.

The fruit crop this year is reported as indicating the largest for years, of all kinds of fruit, from blackberries up.

The hospitable Kentuckians have prepared a thrilling program for the Veterans who go to the Confederate Reunion by the SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY, May 30th–June 3rd

There were two tickets run for town offices in High Point, the business men against the laboring men. This is a sad affair. How could business men live but for labor, and how could laborers get jobs, but for business men? Labor comes first, and is always the basis.

BEWARE OF GREEN FRUIT.—Now in the heated term people should pay attention to their diet, avoiding unripe fruit and stale vegetables which invariably bring on crampr, cholera morbus, or diarrhoea. Children are particularly subject to complaints of this kind, and no mother can feel safe without having a bottle of PAIN-KILLER. It is a safe, sure and speedy cure. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. Price 25c. and 50c.

Strike riots are reported in St. Louis

THE SICK MADE WELL.

Have you any pain, or ache, or weakness? Does your blood show that it contains impurities? Are you nervous? Do you lack snap and activity of mind and body? Are you easily tired? Have you lost ambition? Is there any unnatural drain upon the system? Is every organ performing its proper function. In other words: Are you a perfect strong, active, vigorous, healty, happy man or woman? If not, you should not delay one day before you consult J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, 22½ DSouth Broad St. Atlanta Ga.

Never hope to atone for the evil you have done, by the good you intend to do.

See your Agent for rates, schedule, time and all information concerning the Confederate Reunion at Louisville, May 30th-June 3rd, by the SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

The cynic never sees a good quality in man, but always sees a bad one.

The sweetest pleasure is that of imparting pleasure.

ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND

Pain-Killer

There is no kind of pain or ache, internal or external, that Pain-Killer will not relieve.

LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES. THE GENUINE BOTTLE BEARS THE NAME.

PERRY DAVIS & SON.

Nothing is misery unless our weakness make it.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed. 10c 25c. 50c

The Old Veterans are dropping off rapidly now and none wants to fail to meet his comrades at the Confederate Reunion at Louisville, May 30th–June 3rd, specially when the rates are so low as they are by the SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

SCHOOL BOOKS AT HALF PRICE.

TYPE WRITERS AT SACRIFICE

We Pay Cash for Your Old Books

Save your money, send your old books and get others for them or cash.

WE BUY, SELL AND EXCHANGE ALL kinds of Books, Novels and Magazines.

No doubt you have some old books which you could dispose of, exchange for others or sell us for cash. We can furnish new books at publishers' prices, when we haven't the second hand ones, AT HALF PRICE.

WE CARRY THE BEST LINE OF Stationery, School and General OFFICE SUPPLIES TO BE HAD FOR THE MONEY.

We now have the largest stock of books in the State, and our facilities for handling second hand books are unequalled in the South. Write at once for catalogue if you want the best BARGAINS.

Southern Book Exchange,

M. M. Smith Proprietor,

Raleigh, N. C., Box 326,

Mention this paper.

You

need not lose flesh in summer if you use the proper means to prevent it. You think you can't take SCOTT'S EMULSION in hot weather, but you can take it and digest it as well in summer as in winter. It is not like the plain cod-liver oil, which is difficult to take at any time.

If you are losing flesh, you are losing ground and you need

Scott's Emulsion

and must have it to keep up your flesh and strength. If you have been taking it and prospering on it, don't fail to continue until you are thoroughly strong and well.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R AND BRANCHES.
AND ATLANTIC COAST LINE R R COMPANY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
CONDENSED SCHEDULE.
TRAINS GOING SOUTH

DATED July 31, 1899.	No. 41 Daily.	No. 43 Daily.	No. 135 Daily except Sunday.	No. 41 Daily.	No. 43 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Lv Weldon	11 35	9 45	.....	.....	.....
Ar Rocky Mount	12 37	10 50	.....	.....	.....
Lv Tarboro	12 21	.....	6 00	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 00	10 30	6 45	5 45	12 05
Lv Wilson	1 58	11 14	7 10	6 30	1 40
Lv Selma	2 55	11 57	.....	.....	.....
Lv Fayetteville	4 20	1 10	.....	.....	.....
Ar Florence	7 25	3 15	.....	.....	.....
	P. M.	A. M.			
Lv Goldsboro	.....	.....	7 50	7 05	3 25
Lv Magnolia	.....	.....	.....	8 00	4 20
Ar Wilmington	.....	.....	.....	9 40	5 50
				P. M.	A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 136 Daily except Sunday.	No. 38 Daily.	No. 40 Daily.	No. 42 Daily.
	A. M.		P. M.	.....	.....
Lv Florence	9 40	.....	1 45	.....	.....
Lv Fayetteville	12 20	.....	5 45	.....	.....
Lv Selma	1 50	.....	10 54	.....	.....
Ar Wilson	3 35	.....	11 31	.....	.....
	.....	A. M.	.....	P. M.	A. M.
Lv Wilmington	.....	.....	.....	7 00	9 45
Lv Magnolia	.....	.....	.....	8 54	11 10
Lv Goldsboro	.....	8 15	.....	9 45	12 00
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv Wilson	3 35	6 45	11 31	10 38	1 10
Ar Rocky Mount	4 30	6 15	12 07	11 35	1 58
Ar Tarboro	.....	7 04	.....	.....	.....
Lv Tarboro	12 21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	3 30	.....	12 08	.....	.....
Ar Weldon	4 29	.....	1 00	.....	.....
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

†Daily except Monday. ‡Daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, Tarkin Division Main Line—Train leaves Wilmington 9 00 a. m., arrives Fayetteville 12 15 p. m., leaves Fayetteville 12 35 p. m., arrives Sanford 1 43 p. m. Returning leave Sanford 2 30 p. m., arrive Fayetteville 3 45 p. m., leave Fayetteville 3 50 p. m., arrives Wilmington 6 50 p. m.

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, Bennettsville Branch—Train leaves Bennettsville 8 15 a. m., Maxton 9 30 a. m., Red Springs 9 53 a. m., Hope Mills 10 42 a. m., arrive Fayetteville 10 55. Returning leaves Fayetteville 4 40 p. m., Hope Mills 4 55 p. m., Red Springs 5 35 p. m., Maxton 6 15 p. m., arrives Bennettsville 7 15 p. m.

Connections at Fayetteville with train No 78 at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line and Southern Railway at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3 35 p. m., Halifax 4 15 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 5 05 p. m., Greenville 6.57 p. m., Kinston 7.50 p. m. Returning leaves Kinston 7 50 a. m., Greenville 8.52 a. m., arriving Halifax 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:33 a. m. daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m. and 4:00 p. m., returning leave Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., arrive Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday 5:30 p. m., Sunday 4:15 p. m., arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m., 8 10 p.m., returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday 7:50 a. m. and Sunday 9 a. m., arrives Tarboro 10:06 a. m. and 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro daily, except Sunday, 7:05 a. m., arriving Smithfield 8:10 a. m., returning leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m., arrives at Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4:30 a. m., 3 40 p. m., arrive Nashville 10 10 a. m., 4 08 p. m.,

DEMOCRATIC RALLY.

A Tame Affair—The People Have Caught on to the Racket—Only Three Hundred Present.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
April 30, 1900.

[For THE CAUCASIAN]

The Democratic candidates arrived here to-day at 10:55 a. m. on the Bennettsville train.

The Democratic County Executive Committee had instructed them not to come until to-day, so they could be met at the depot and be given a "rousing" reception; but the crowd was so small that the reception was continued. The machine had filled the roads, woods and every other place in the county full of their hand bills trying to gather a crowd, but, to their surprise, only a few of the faithful came. There was only about three hundred present, including women, children and negroes.

J D McNeil, one of the members of the State Election Board was running up and down the streets with a beautiful(?) redshirts trying to bunch the one thousand horseback riders, all of whom were to be wrapped in red shirts. After drumming the town and offering every one whom he met a horse "free of charge," he gathered SIXTY FOUR, including several small boys They were marched in front of the Lafayette hotel to await the arrival of "the next Governor of North Carolina." When Mr. Aycock came up and saw the 'reception' that awaited him, his face was covered with disappointment Aycock's sad looks told the story of Democratic broken promises. They took it for granted that "actions speak louder than words," and that the people of old Cumberland did not want to hear any more promises, which they so easily break.

Orders were given to march for the fair grounds, band playing what seemed like a funeral march, judging from the sad countenance of the chief Redshirter, McNeill. There was probably one dozen Redshirts in that immense crowd of three hundred County Chairman Cook arose after the crowd had gathered around the grand stand in the fair grounds and asked that they sing the "Old North State," Jim McNeill leading. Several who were some distance away, thought they were singing "Why do we mourn departed friends?" Dan Hugh McLean introduced J. Bryan Grimes, candidate for Secretary of State. Mr. Grimes was glad to meet the faithful few. He said there was only one issue in this campaign, viz. the adoption of the amendment, not even his fight(?) against the infamous tobacco trust. He had lost sight of the interest of the Tobacco Growers' Association, which he organized to boom himself for office. He admitted that every white boy 12 years old would be disfranchised under the proposed amendment, who could not read and write any section of the Constitution. He promised that after the adoption of the amendment, the Democratic party would give the people good schools, or at least said we promise that Russellism will no longer exist in North Carolina. He called Aycock "the spirit of Vance," and "the Joshua" of white supremacy. He said: "We propose to win in this campaign for "blood is thicker than water." He said, pointing to about half a dozen Redshirters, that if Butler came in this section and made his Raleigh declaration that he would get his just deserts; cries of "yes he will" from the Redshirts.

In closing he said: "We are determined to win, and if we cannot get victory peaceably THEN BY THE ETERNAL GODS WE WILL HAVE IT OTHERWISE.

There was absolutely no enthusiasm, and only occasionally a hand slap from some Redshirter.

Then came Lacy. He attacked the public school system, because the negro would be educated and knock up the purposes of the amendment Lacy "let the cat out of the wallet" It is the intention of the Democratic machine after they get the amendment adopted, to do away with the public school system, so that it will be impossible for a poor boy or girl to procure an education. Lacy's speech here to-day told the story. The Simmons henchmen and ballot-box thieves here in Fayetteville tried to make apologies for Lacy's "slip-up."

Turner came next. He said much had been said about the negro and negro domination, but that was not the question; the main object was to put down Butler and his gang. Said the negro was right in wanting office. He attempted a discussion of the Constitutional amendment which was so weak that the crowd bunched in groups and discussed the amendment among themselves. It was admitted by all that Turner's defence was too weak to run down hill

Mr. Turner, like the Hon. Grimes, said they were determined to win regardless of the consequences. Just before Aycock's time came, J. D. McNeill, chief Redshirter, went out among the crowd telling them to shout when Aycock arose. He went out into the fair grounds, and "compelled them to come." Aycock's time came, but the applause was weak and sickening. It was so weak that Aycock looked as if he wanted to ask, "Where am I a?"

He admitted that the election law was made to win, and after the adoption of the amendment that the Democratic party would enact an honest election law. Some fellow in the crowd cried out and said: "Have one like Louisiana."

One would judge from the tone of his speech here to-day that he still stands by his former assertion: "Win by law if we can, or by force and fraud if we must." Mr. Aycock labored for applause during his speech but couldn't awake the stupid crowd.

There was two noticeable things among the cavalcade, viz: one jack ass and one bull yearling.

The flag which was hoisted at the market stood at half-mast all day.

One of the Western candidates admitted that the reception which was promised them fell far short of their expectations.

Thus ended a sad day in Eastern Carolina for Simmons' Democracy and the amendment,

A VOTER.

speak anywhere, save in the towns and cities, they would have no one to hear them.—EE]

Reel Races, Hook and Ladder contests, bursts of speed by trained horses. athletic contests of all kinds, base ball, foot races, tests of strength, for valuable prizes. Fantastic parade of the Elks Every lodge in the State will be in line in fancy costume Riding Camels, Riding Oxen, Riding Mules, during the 20th of May Gala Week at Charlotte, N. C., provided you take the Seaboard Air Line.

BLOOD AND ANARCHY

Blooming in Richmond—Aycock's "Force Brigade" Getting Ready.

In a letter from Rockingham to the News and Observer under date of May 3d, we find the following. It does not indicate civilization, When are we to have a time when white men can be governed by reason and not passion? It is as follows;

"The red shirts bloomed out in Richmond county tonight. Young and old men in large numbers arrayed in red shirts and astride red-decked horses met Hon. Claud Kitchin, of Halifax, at the depot here and escorted him through streets lined with red shirts to the court house where an immense gathering of the beautiful womanhood and the gallant manhood of Richmond county had assembled to hear him speak

It was a red letter night in Rockingham and started the fires of Democracy in Richmond and Scotland counties that will not quenched until the election in August.

Mr Kitchin made a powerful speech and stirred his vast audience from beginning to end, and after speaking for two hours his audience would not let him stop but kept him talking half an hour longer, and when he closed he received a grand ovation from the men and a shower of beautiful flowers."

Greatly reduced rates by the Seaboard Air Line to Charlotte, N C., during the 20th of May Gala Week, May 22-23-24 25th.

Threats by Negroes.

BURLINGTON, N C., May 3—Much excitement prevailed in our town last night over threats made by negroes, to wreak vengence upon some young boys of Burlington, in return for the treatment accorded the negro Sellars last Tuesday morning. They threatened to burn the town also, and about fifty of our citizens remained up all night guarding the town.

No attempt in any way was made, after the whites turned out armed The town will be guarded again to-night. As one of our prominent citizens went on guard last night he said: "Let them attempt anything and there will be several voters against the amendment hunting seats in h—l" This is only another instance to show the nature of the negro, as a dangerous element in our midst —Cor. to News and Observer

[The solution offered by the Democratic party will not keep white boys and negroes from falling out. In fact red shirt processions rather encourages them. Colonization is the only remedy. The amendment will not.—ED.]

President McKinley has been invited to be present during the 20th of May Gala Week at Charlotte May 22 23-24-25th. Greatly reduced rates by the Seaboard Air Line.

Arrested on a Serious Charge.

NEW BERNE, N. C., April 28.—J. J. Royal, of Morehead City, the Democratic candidate for the legislature from Carteret county, defeated by Mr. E. C. Duncan in 1894, and now a conductor on the Atlantic and North Carolina R. R. under the present Democratic administration, has been arrested charged by Malvina Moore, a bright molatto girl, with assault with intent to commit rape while on his train between Havelock and Newberne.—Asheville Gazette.

[Suppose he had been a Populist? Why, you would have never heard the last of it. We hope the report is untrue.

North Carolina's Naval Hero, Lieut Anderson, who cut the cable at Santiago, has accepted an invitation to be present during the 20th of May Gala Week at Charlotte, N. C., May 22 23-24 25th. He will go to Charlotte by the Seaboard Air Line.

The People's Party Remedy is the Best.

Our Home.]

Since the People's Party got in the middle of the road and nominated a straight ticket People's Party men everywhere are enthusiastic in their support of the State platform and ticket. The substitute proposed for the amendment is so much clearer and more satisfactory solution of the race question than that proposed by the Simmons Machine that numbers of Democrats are openly endorsing the People's Party plan in preference to the makeshift presented by those who have themselves elected to office by the negro cry and who pretend to want to eliminate the negro question from politics.

The Gala Week at Charlotte, N. C., May 22-23 24-25th, will be a Spring spectacle of splendor. Take the Seaboard Air Line.

"A Complete Backdown With Nothing but Flimsy Excuses.

Our Home.]

We have read Chairman Butler's letter to Chairman Simmons asking that Democratic candidates divide time with the People's party candidates. We have also read Chairman Simmon's reply declining to divide time, which is a complete backdown with nothing but flimsy excuses A party that claims to have all the brains and money of the State and with a record of the "wisest legislature the world ever saw" to back it, should not decline a request for a division of time on the stump. In his reply Chairman Simmons did not give the real reason why he didn't want his crowd to meet the Populists. The Populists refused to make the amendment a party issue, and this rendered it impractical for Democratic orators to throw "nigger" at them, and when you take "nigger" away from the average Democratic speaker he is left blank so far as a speech is concerned.

Watch for dates of special trains by the Seaboard Air Line to the celebration of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence at Charlotte, N. C., May 22-23 24 25th.

Fundamentally Correct.

Montana Populist]

In one of his speeches the other day Bryan made the statement that the people of the east have ceased to look upon Populists as anarchists and have come to respect them. The statement is borne out by the facts and it could not well be otherwise. The people are beginning to see that the principles and policies advocated by the Populists are fundamentally correct, and seeing this they cannot but respect the people who were responsible for bringing those issues into prominence.

There will be $1,000 in prizes for Firemens' contests at the 20th of May Gala Week in Charlotte. Take the Seaboard Air Line.

Letter from Dover.

DOVER, N. C., April 25, 1900.

The Democrats have started out in full force in our county (Craven). I heard to-day that they had offered Isaac H. Smith (colored) $5 0 if he would secure the nomination for Representative by the Republican party. Democrats like to have some negroes in office if they have to put them in. The Chairman of the White Supremacy Club at our place tried to get a negro postmaster in here the last appointment, but I succeeded in downing him. A great many of the Democrats preach white supremacy all day and caucus with the negro at nights. I think the majority of the people down here will vote against the amendment, as they want to vote again, and don't think they will have an opportunity if the amendment is carried.

L. H. OUTLAW.

25 CENTS TILL AUGUST ELECTION.

We have been urged by many of our subscribers to make a campaign rate for the CAUCASIAN till the State election next August. They say that they could get many persons to subscribe in clubs who do not take the paper with a low special campaign rate.

In response to these requests we make a 25 cent rate for the State campaign, provided that they are sent in clubs of not less than four. That is for $1 00 we will send four copies to any address till the August election.

With this very low campaign rate the friends and supporters of honest elections of liberty and manhood suffrage should send us at least ten thousand new subscribers within the next thirty days

---

Band Contests, Prize Drills, Dress Parades, Sham Battles. Take the children and grandchildren to the 20th of May Celebration at Charlotte, N C., by the Seaboard Air Line, May 22-23 24-25th.

Senator Gorman opposes having the delegates from Maryland to the National Convention instructed for Bryan, so we see in Democratic, so-called Bryan papers without comment. This shows that an effort is being made to defeat Bryan's nomination, and it may be done. That is why their convention was put off so late. If the committeemen from this State could not see it, then they are blind.

Grand Balls and public addresses. Open air concerts all the time. Thousands will be in Charlotte, N. C., during the 20th of May Gala Week, May 22 23 24 25th. Take the Seaboard Air Line.

Party ties do not bind all around. We hear negro howling Democrats say the National Government is good enough. But they say they want to fix it so negroes wont be postmasters. They forget that the amendment will not stop negroes from being postmasters. And they have not, it seems, even thought that it is the National Government that appoints postmasters. A little thinking seasoned with truth and decency on the part of the tenth-rate healers would greatly aid the "itinery" in their mud-and slush tour of the State.

In the American Monthly Review of Reviews for May, there are interesting sketches of Generals Joubert and Cronje, Commandant Botha, and other military leaders of the Boers, illustrated from photographs.

A careful study of Russian peasant life, made from long and intimate observation, and illustrated with many original and novel photographs, is contributed to the May Magazine Number of THE OUTLOOK by Mr. William Durban, under the title, "How the Russian Monjik Lives."

Four days of Pageant, Panorama and Patriotism during the 20th of May Gala Week at Charlotte, May 22-23 24 25th. Take the Seaboard Air Line.

PRIMROSE & DOCKSTADER'S BIG NEW MINSTREL CO. UNDER A MAMMOTH TENT.

One Hundred White Artists on the Largest of Stages.

The public may have seen some traveling organizations which have attempted theatrical performance under canvas, hence Messrs. Primrose & Dockstader are desirous that such attempt should not be confounded with this their great big new minstrel novelty, as they have perfected an up-to-date theatre under canvas, one that includes everything that goes to make a commodious, cool, clean, summer opera-house and one equal to, if not superior to any theatre in the world, the auditorium having a seating capacity of 8,000, including twenty-four private boxes of six seats each and one thousand orchestra folding-chairs. The stage is a marvel of mechanical ingenuity, being equipped with everything that goes to make a modern stage: drop curtain, scenery, border lights, etc. The company travels in its own special train of cars and also brings ten horses and wagons In fact, never before in the history of the theatrical world has this latest of efforts in amusement catering been equalled. The company numbers one hundred white artists, including comedians, singers, dancers, fancy skaters, jugglers, club swingers, a troupe of Arabs, and a dog and monkey circus. The program offers among its long list of excellencies that latest of musical successes, "The Choir Boy's Dream." Two performances will be given daily, at 2 p m. and at 8 p. m., with a grand street parade at noon. Its location will be Cameron Field, May 14th.

Chance for People's Party Senators.

Montreal Sentinel.]

With two Senators to elect in Montana, two in Nebraska and one in South Dakota the People's Party will, in all probability succeed in electing at least three Senators in those states this coming winter. There is also a very good show for the Populists of Idaho to elect a successor for Senator Shoup, whose term expires next spring.

There are now five Populists in the United States Senate and after the next election the number should be increased to ten.

"A PENNY SAVED IS A PENNY EARNED."

Economy is the lesson taught by this saying. It is true economy to take Hood's Sarsaparilla at this season because it purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood and thus prevents sickness and puts the whole system in a state of health for the coming season. Every bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains 100 doses—positive proof that it is economy to take only Hood's.

Constipation is cured by Hood's Pills 25c.

A Triple Blessing.

Three five-pound baby girls exactly alike entered the family of Jacob Storn, of Philadelphia, recently. The happy father is hunting up names, and hopes soon to establish the identity of his daughters.

One fare for the round trip by the Seaboard Air Line to the 20th of May Gala Week at Charlotte.

A Good Day's Fishing.

An Edenton fisherman landed 4 055 shad at one haul one day last week, and 3,000 at another haul on the next day.

"Prevention is the best bridle." You can prevent sickness and cure that tired feeling and all blood humors by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORM

Adopted Unanimously in Convention, April 18th, 1900.

The People's Party Convention assembled in Raleigh, April 18th, reaffirms the principles set forth in the People's Party National platform adopted at St. Louis in 1896, and instructs the delegates to the National Convention at Sioux Falls May 9th to vote for the nomination of William J. Bryan for President.

We commend the present State Administration for its high personal and official integrity, and challenge a comparison of its record with any and all of its predecessors.

We condemn the Democratic Legislature of 1899 for its extravagant expenditures of public money, amounting to $1,59 ,765.76 in 1899, as opposed to $1,283,971.11, expended by the preceding Legislature, an excess of $310,-794 65, not including the sum of $100, 0.0 for public education nor the $63,250 for purchase of State farms.

We further condemn said Legislature for the careless blundering and careless legislation, including more gross blunders and unconstitutional laws than ever before enacted by any General Assembly in North Carolina.

We further denounce the machine leaders of the Democratic party for laying the whip on the backs of the Democratic Legislature and forcing them into enacting and submitting a disfranchising constitutional amendment in violation of the solemn pledges of the party, made not only officially in their campaign handbook but by members of the General Assembly and other Democratic candidates for office in their canvass before the people. We denounce them not only for doing this in violation of their pledges, but also for submitting a measure most odious in form and dangerous in effect. That General Assembly being composed of some of the best lawyers of the party, must have known, or at least had a reasonable doubt, not only as to the unconstitutionality of the monstrous provision of Section 5, known as the "grandfather clause" in said amendment, but also of the great danger of that unconstitutional sectional section falling, leaving the remainder of the amendment to stand, thus disfranchising by an educational qualification fifty or sixty thousand white voters of North Carolina, who in 1898 gave the Democratic party power in the Legislature, and whose ignorance is no fault of their own but is chargeable to the neglect of the Democratic party, which now seeks to disfranchise them and make their ignorance a crime alongside that of the felon.

But even if the proposed amendment were not unconstitutional (as it clearly is), still it is especially objectionable in the following particulars:

(a) In that it dignifies with the right of suffrage the most vicious, troublesome and obnoxious class of the negro population, and completely disfranchises the most faithful, kindly and orderly element of that race.

(b) In that, while clamoring for white supremacy and declaring that no white man shall be disfranchised under this amendment, they have so written their amendment that every white boy becoming of age after 1908 stands on the same footing with the negro, and can not vote unless he is able to read and write.

(c) In that by the latter provision, they have made it possible for the educated negro after 1908 to cast his ballot while the unfortunate son of the white men who have been the strength of true democracy stands without a vote at the ballot box. They slaughter the suffrage of the son whose father they dare not openly attack.

(d) In that this suffrage amendment does not remove the negro from politics or settle the negro question in North Carolina.

(e) In that every voter who has not paid his poll tax as much as five months before the State election and eight months before the national election, shall be disfranchised as much as if he were convicted of felony or were an ignorant negro. The purpose of this provision is not only to disfranchise every good honest citizen who unfortunately cannot pay his taxes by the first of March preceding the election, but further to try to bribe the voter to surrender his suffrage at the expense of the public school fund of the State, which is derived from poll taxes. There lurks behind this proposition a still greater danger to the public schools of the State, for with the adoption of the amendment the opponents of free schools in North Carolina will at once raise the cry that every dollar raised for public instruction means the increase of the number of negro voters, and thus the poor white man's son will be chained in bondage of ignorance and disfranchised to prevent the education of the negro voter. There is no white supremacy in this.

The constitutional question presented by the proposed amendment is one that must be determined by the judgment and conscience of each individual voter. Therefore, we do not make it a party question. We state the evils and dangers and leave the voters of all parties to pass their verdict in the light of these facts. The question is above party, and no one should be more active and anxious in our judgment to defeat it than the rank and file of the Democratic party.

The People's Party is and has always been more distinctly than any other party in North Carolina a white man's party, and is more anxious than any other party to solve the race problem, and to force all parties to a discussion of the great economic issues so vitally affecting the welfare of all wealth producers of the State and nation and decency in politcs.

Therefore, we propose in lieu of this dangerous amendment, the best solution of the race question that is possible as long as the 15th amendment to the Constitution of the United States stands—a solution which deprives no white man in North Carolina now or hereafter of his right of suffrage, to-wit:

Amend Section 6, Art. 6, of the Constitution of North Carolina by inserting among the disqualifications for office, enumerated therein, the following, viz: All negroes and all persons of negro descent to the third generation inclusive.

If the Democratic Legislature which meets in June will offer this safe, constitutional and wholesome amendment in lieu of the present scheme it will have our hearty support. If they will not, we appeal to the people to rally to our assistance to elect a Legislature pledged to support such an amendment.

We congratulate the people of North Carolina upon the decision of the State Supreme Court in the case of Harris vs. Wright (121 N. C R., 172), declaring that the General Assembly has power to provide different systems of county government for various counties of the State. Acting under this decision, we pledge the People's Party to the maintenance of the system of local self-government in all the white counties, towns and cities in the State as established by the General Assembly of 1895, and at the same time to provide and maintain a legislative system of county government for all the negro counties of the State, so that there can never be any question that the white people shall always have full and complete control of county in the State.

We denounce the Democratic Legislature of 1899 for passing an election law, every provision of which is carefully and cunningly planned and devised to thwart the sovereign will of the people of North Carolina by wholesale fraud and debauchery of the ballot box. We declare, without fear of successful contradiction, that it is the most partisan, unfair, infamous and indefensible election law that has ever disgraced the statute books of any State in the Union.

We pledge ourselves to increase the efficiency of the public school system in North Carolina, and point to the fact that the People's Party has done more for public education in North Carolina than the Democratic party ever did in twice the length of time. To the Populists of North Carolina is to be credited the first great increase in the public school system.

We pledge ourselves to the care of the unfortunate class in North Carolina and to an increase in the necessary facilities for the same. As an earnest of our sincerity, we point to our past record in this particular, and say that no "Legislature in which Populists have had a controlling voice has ever turned a deaf ear to the demand of the unfortunate, or been followed by an urgent appeal for additional provision as has been recently issued by the Board of Public Charities because of the failure of the Democratic Legislature to make such provision as seen and urgently needed at the time they were consuming their time in enacting political legislation and creating new offices during the session of 1899.

Labor is indispensable to the creation and profitable use of capital. Capital increases the efficiency and value of labor. Whoever arrays one against the other, is an enemy of both. That policy is wisest and best, which harmonizes the two on the basis of absolute justice.

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IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 5TH, 1899.

SOUTHBOUND.

	No. 403.	No. 41.
Lv New York, Penn. R. R	*11 00am	*9 00pm
Lv Washington P. R. R	3 00pm	4 30am
Lv Richmond, A. C. L.	9 00am	9 05am
Lv Portsmouth S. A. L.	*8 45pm	*9 20am
Ar Weldon	11 10pm	11 43am
Ar Henderson	12 56am	1 35pm
Ar Raleigh	2 22am	3 26pm
Ar Southern Pines	4 27am	6 00pm
Ar Hamlet	5 14am	7 00pm
Lv. Wilmington, S. A. L.		*3 05pm
Ar Monroe, S. A. L.	*6 58am	*9 12pm
Ar Charlotte S. A. L.	*8 00am	*10 20pm
Ar Chester S. A. L.	*8 13am	*10 55pm
Ar Greenwood	10 45am	1 12am
Ar Athens	1 24pm	3 48am
Ar Atlanta	3 50pm	6 15am

NORTHBOUND.

	No. 402.	No. 38.
Lv Atlanta S. A. L.	*1 00pm	*8 50pm
Ar Athens	3 08pm	11 05pm
Ar Greenwood	5 40pm	1 46am
Ar Chester	7 55pm	4 08am
Ar Monroe	9 30pm	5 45am
Lv. Charlotte, S. A. L.	*8 30pm	*5 00am
Ar Hamlet, S. A. L.	*11 10pm	*7 48am
Ar Wilmington, S. A. L.		*12 06pm
Ar So. Pines S. A. L.	*12 02am	*9 00am
Ar Raleigh	2 08am	11 13am
Ar Henderson	3 26am	12 40pm
Ar Weldon	4 55am	2 50pm
Ar Portsmouth	7 25am	5 20pm
Ar Richmond A. C. L.	*8 15am	*7 20pm
Ar Washington, P. R. R.	12 31pm	11 20pm
Ar New York	6 23pm	6 55am

*Daily. †Daily Ex. Sunday.

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TIME TABLE 11.

To take effect Sunday Mar. 11, 1900, at 7:40 A. M. at Goldsboro.

Supersedes Time Table 10, of Oct. 22 1899 and all supplements thereto.

EASTBOUN TRAINS.

STATIONS	5 Daily ex Sun. mixt solid frei't cars and passengers. A. M.	3 Passenger Daily P M
W Lv Goldsboro*	7 30	3 40
W Berta	7 53	4 00
W LaGrange*	8 10	4 09
W Falling Creek	8 27	4 [illegible]
W Kinston*	8 50	4 58
Caswell	9 08	[illegible]
Ar Dover*	9 30	
Lv Dover*	9 3	4 55
W Core Creek	10 02	5 07
Tuscarora	10 20	5 19
Clark's	10 30	[illegible]
W Ar Newbern*	10 50	
Lv		
Riverdale		6 12
Croatan		6 18
Havelock		6 30
W Wildwood		6 43
Atlantic		6 49
Morehead City*		6 54
Ar Lv		7 07
Atlantic Hotel		7 07
W Ar M. City Depot*		7 15
	A M.	A M

WESTBOUND TRAINS

STATIONS.	4 Passenger daily.	6 Daily ex cept Sunday. Mix solid Fr cars an passenger
	A. M.	P M
Ar Goldsboro*	11 05	8 00
W Berta	10 43	7 38
W LaGrange*	10 32	7 20
W Falling Creek	10 23	6 57
W Kinston*	10 13	6 40
Caswell	9 50	6 15
Lv Dover*	9 45	6 27
Ar Dover*		
W Core Creek	9 30	5 57
Tuscarora	9 20	5 50
Clark's	9 13	5 41
Lv Ar Newbern*	9 00	4 30
Riverdale	8 37	
Croatan	8 13	
Havelock	8 08	
W Newport*	8 00	
Wildwood	7 48	
Atlantic	7 39	
Lv Ar Morehead City*	7 35	
Atlantic Hotal	7 22	
Lv M. City Depot	7 00	
	A M.	P. M.

W—Water stations. †—Stop on Signs
*—Telegraph station. ‡—Regular stop.

S. L. DILL, Supt.

A leading illustrated article in the May Magazine Number of THE OUTLOOK is "New York's Underground Railway." In this the author, Mr. Earl W. Mayo, tells, with original and unique illustration, the story of the rapid transit enterprise, giving picturesquely and intelligibly an account of the methods to be used in building the road and the results it will accomplish.

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[TRADE MARK.]

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AUSTRALIAN REMEDY CO., 43 & 45 Hamilton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Worth $5.00 but costs only $1.00 for 50 days

Most Perfect Blood Purifier in the World

It Contains No Poison, No Mercury, No Morphine, No Aloes

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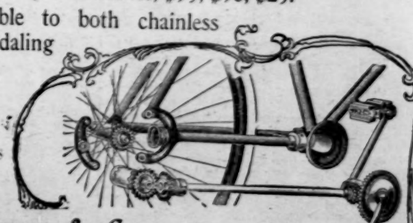
THE COLUMBIA BEVEL-GEAR CHAINLESS for 1900 is much lighter than the earlier models, has simplified adjustments, new gears, new frame, new hubs, new fork crown, new seat-post binder and improved construction throughout. Price $75. Models 59 and 60, $60.

The new COLUMBIA CHAIN WHEELS have every improvement found in the CHAINLESS aside from the driving gear. Price $50. The HARTFORDS, STORMERS and PENNANTS are thoroughly up-to-date, reliable machines, $35, $30, $25.

COLUMBIA COASTER BRAKE, applicable to both chainless and chain models. Saves one-third of the pedaling ordinarily necessary. Price $5.00 when ordered with new 1900 machine.



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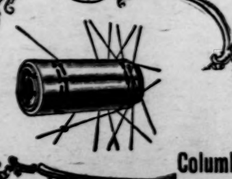

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